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U.S. SDI PLANS SAID TO UNDERMINE 1972 ABM TREATY

LD041919 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

Carrying on with preparations for "star wars" and announcing its intention to deploy a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defense system with space-based elements, the Reagan administration is undermining the 1972 Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty), the agreement of unlimited duration. In the opinion of all objective experts, the treaty is one of the most effective agreements on the limitation of the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war. The ABM Treaty closed reliably a very dangerous and expensive channel of the race in anti-ballistic missiles arms and systems and prohibited the parties to the treaty from transferring to other states or deploying ABM systems or their components limited by the treaty outside the national territory.

However, Washington is jeopardizing the Soviet-U.S. treaty of 1972 not only with its plans, programs and broadly advertized statements concerning the intention to turn space into a scene for testing and deployment of ABM systems. The United States has already embarked on the realization of its plans. At the present time it contradicts both the spirit and the letter of that important agreement. Carrying out intensive work to develop mobile radar stations for ABM use, developing multiple warheads for ABM missiles, the U.S.A. breaches Article V of the ABM Treaty.

Article VIII of the treaty makes it obligatory for the parties to the agreement to destroy or dismantle ABM systems or their components located outside the areas specified in the treaty. By deploying pave paws [as received] radar stations for radar support of the ABM defense of a bigger part of the U.S. territory, by going outside the limits of the permitted zone, the U.S. side seriously violates that article clearly and unequivocally formulated by the 1972 treaty.

The U.S. testing of intercontinental ballistic missiles Minuteman for giving them the anti-ballistic missile capability comes as a breach of the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of ABM systems.

Trying to undermine and then bring to nought the ABM Treaty of unlimited duration, Washington is working toward torpedoing the entire precess of limitation and reduction of nuclear arms. The record of the present U.S. Administration in the field of the still operating agreements, including the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, continuing U.S. violations of the agreements reached call into question assurances made by Washington officials concerning their intention to restore the reputation of the United States as a reliable partner in the negotiations.

SHISHKIN VIEWS U.S. POSITION AT GENEVA TALKS

PM041644 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Mar 85 p 3

[Political observer Gennadiy Shishkin's "View of Events": "The Command of the Times"]

[Text] The important initiatives put forward recently by the Soviet Union are being actively discussed by the broad international public. Attention continues to be focused on Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to the appeals by the leaders of the northern European antiwar organization "Treaty Now" and the Argentine "Appeal of the 100 for Life" movement.

There was a particularly broad response to the speech at the election meeting of the working people of the capital's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug. Even the U.S. paper THE WASHINGTON POST was forced to admit that the calm and confident tone and constructive nature of Soviet leaders' speeches are making an indelible impression on people. "The Soviet Union," the paper believes, "has launched a new peace offensive on the eve of the commencement of talks between the USSR and the United States on space and nuclear weapons." In these conditions, THE WASHINGTON POST states, "NATO representatives, as they themselves have said, are astonished by the hail of Russian initiatives."

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech has been seen everywhere as an authoritative confirmation that at the upcoming Geneva Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear armaments, the Soviet Union will act constructively to achieve accords based on the principle of equality and mutual security. The Soviet leadership's intentions in connection with the upcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, which are clearly stated in the speech, have also met with a very warm response in various countries. It is stressed, first, that the Soviet Union does not want to obtain any one-sided advantages or military superiority over the United States and the NATO countries. Second, the USSR wants to halt and not continue the arms race. Finally, the Soviet Union is seeking a real reduction in arms stockpiles and the destruction of a considerable proportion of them to start with, not the creation of more and more new weapons systems, whether in space or on land, be they offensive or defensive.

There was also a broad response among the world public to the idea put forward in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech that in the year of the 40th anniversary of the end of the bloodiest and most devastating of wars the leaders of the USSR and the United States should jointly confirm, in a form appropriate for both sides, the essence and spirit of the main pledges adopted by the two powers at the end of the war and in line with the agreements of the seventies, which have gone down in the annals as the decade of detente.

At the same time, that the Soviet peace offensive has produced a near-panic reaction among certain cricles in Washington. In the U.S. capital, Secretary of State G. Shultz, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, his assistant R. Perle, and other senior administration spokesmen have been falling over one another to make statements. They will not consider putting aside all the plans to transfer the arms race to space. In fact, the statements emphasize the continuation of gigantic arms buildup programs being carried out by the United States. All this also sharply contradicts the task of the ultimate complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, which has been set by the two powers in the joint statement on the subject and objectives of the upcoming talks, and the principle of equality and mutual security.

The recent Senate Foreign Relations Committee speech by R. Perle, assistant to the U.S. defense secretary, is highly indicative in this respect. On the one hand, it abounded in malicious attacks on the Soviet Union. On the other hand, there was not a word to indicate that the United States intends to hold serious talks with the USSR on disarmament questions. In fact, R. Perle stated that the U.S. President will never adopt a seventies detente stance. Moreover, the Pentagon spokesman described as insulting and ridiculous the "suggestion made in Congress that Reagan may revert to the process of detente in the world." Perle also insisted also that the President's strategy, based on the attainment of superiority over the Soviet Union, allegedly meets U.S. interests and that Washington intends to act in that direction in the future.

At the moment Washington is obviously trying to "forget" that an important accord has been reached in Geneva on the subject and objectives of Soviet-U.S. talks on questions pertaining to space and nuclear armaments, specifically, that they will be based on the principle of the examination and solution of these problems in their interrelationship.

This "forgetfulness" is no accident, since everyone knows that in Geneva the U.S. representatives did their utmost to prevent a discussion of the problem of nonmilitarization of space, confining themselves to a consideration of questions concerning the types of armaments on which talks have been held before, that is, on strategic armaments and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It was only as a result of persistent, hard work by the Soviet side that the U.S. delegation finally had to adopt the viewpoint that questions relating to space and nuclear armaments are inseparable and must be discussed and solved together.

In an effort to justify its attempts to depart from the accord that was reached and its general practice of violating agreements signed by the United States, Washington has recently launched a slanderous campaign over another administration report to Congress concerning alleged Soviet "violations" of its international commitments. These unseemly attempts and unfounded and groundless claims have been resolutely rejected in representation to the U.S. State Department by the USSR Embassy in Washington.

The whole world knows how scrupulous the Soviet Union is about fulfilling its international commitments. This gives all the more reason to be wary of the unscrupulous methods of the U.S. side is using on the very eve of the talks on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva with the obvious purpose of poisoning the atmosphere of the tasks from the outset and hindering the businesslike, constructive consideration of the problems which are to be solved at them.

Despite the intrigues by the enemies of detente, who are trying to undermine the Soviet-U.S. talks, the Soviet Union is firmly and steadily implementing a course of safeguarding peace and eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his election speech, an accord is essential and perfectly possible. "It is essential," he said, "because otherwise the world would slide with every increasing speed down the slippery slope of the arms race and the threat of war would increase. An accord is perfectly possible because all that it requires is respect for the rights and legitimate security interests of both sides and no attempts to disrupt the established balance of power."

This realistic and constructive approach to the matter meets with growing support among the peoples and governments of many countries. This is evidenced by the results of the Soviet-Italian talks which were held during the visit to Italy by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister. As the Soviet-Italian statement says, both sides stress the importance of the accord on the subject and objectives of the forthcoming talks between the USSR and the United States on questions of space and nuclear armaments, reached at the 7-8 January 1985 Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. The decision to embark on the elaboration of effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, and at strengthening strategic stability is a major step on the road to overcoming international tension, which remains the aim of both sides.

While approving the Soviet Union's businesslike approach to the talks and its constructive initiatives, world public opinion is demanding reciprocal steps by Washington.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA COMPARES USSR, U.S. ARMS POLICIES

LD031025 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 3 TASS -- "In connection with the forthcoming talks, the Soviet leadership has deemed it necessary once again in utmost clarity to express the Soviet Union's intentions", writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR).

"They are simple and understandable. Firstly, the USSR does not seek to gain any one-sided advantages over the United States, over NATO countries, or military superiority over them. Secondly, what the USSR wants is termination, and not a continuation, of the arms race. This is why it also raises the question of such intitial steps as a freeze on nuclear arsenals of the sides, an end to further deployment of missiles, etc. Thirdly, the USSR wishes a real reduction of the stockpiled armaments, and the destruction of a considerable part of them, to begin with, and not the creation of newer and newer systems of weapons, be it in space or on earth, offensive or ostensibly defensive ones."

"The ulimate goal of the Soviet Union is full elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere on earth and full removal of the threat of nuclear war."

"At the same time numerous facts show that the United States does not intend to approach major problems that are uppermost in the minds of people around the world in all seriousness and responsibility, and, in particular, such a vitally important question as the prevention of militarisation of outer space," the newspaper points out. "The head of the Washington administration, in a number of his latest speeches, directly stated that the USA, regardless of the course of the talks in Geneva, will continue 'research' into the creation of a large-scale anti-missile defense system with space-based elements".

"Washington's plans to militarise outer space and the practical steps being taken in that direction by the White House and the Pentagon so greatly contradict the United States international commitments and are so odious that they encounter mounting criticism in the United States itself," the review emphasizes.

"In the order of the day is the question of whether ways will be found to improve the international situation or the terrible danger that has overhung the world will become still more formidable," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses. "That will depend in many respect on how relations between the USSR and the USA will develop. The Soviet Union is full of determination to go its part of the road towards reaching accords with the USA on major problems of our time. Is the United States ready for that"?

TV COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S MX REPORT TO CONGRESS

LD041841 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 4 Mar 85

[From the "Wrold Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Today, just a week before the opening of the Soviet-U.S. talks, the U.S. President submitted to Congress a report in which he again demands approval of the manufacture of MX intercontinental missiles. Earlier, in the same place -- in the Senate Armed Services Committee -- on the same question, speeches were made by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, and head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks Kampelman. Reading the text of these speeches one can hardly believe one's eyes. And it is not just that they all, to quote THE WASHINGTON POST, touch strings that sound only minor chords. More importantly, all these speeches on military strategic questions are essentially directed at one thing: to seek ways and means to attain U.S. military superiority over the USSR, as if the world were on the threshold of war and not peace talks.

Not for nothing does the famous American observer, Joseph Kraft write in the same paper of the Pentagon's, or rather, Washington's plot against arms control. In these last days before the start of the Geneva talks the world is listening for signals from Moscow or Washington with special sensitivity.

Our country demonstrates its goodwill and time and again calls for serious, honest, and realistic talks which would help once and for all to end nuclear weapons and the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The other country's line, unfortunately, is so far very, very far from this noble aim.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ARTICLE PROFILES U.S. GLCM'S

PM011104 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel V. Novikov "based on foreign press items" in response to readers' query: "Cruise Missiles in the Pentagon's Plans"; first two paragraphs are readers' letter]

[Text] To reinforce its "position of strength" policy, the United States is creating new types of weapons and combat equipment. They include ground-launched cruise missiles [GLCM]. What kind of missiles are they and what are their specifications? What does the Pentagon hope to achieve?

V. Sanin and P. Chernov, cadets.

To implement its aggressive plans the United States has created air-, ground- and sea-launched cruise missiles. B-52 strategic bombers are fitted with the first; the main classes of ships carry sea-launched missiles, and the GLCM's have a range of 2,500 km.

The first batch of GLCM's was deployed at the end of 1983 in Britain, at the Greenham Common Air Base not far from London. In March 1984 GLCM's were deployed in Italy, at the Comiso Air Base (Sicily). What is this U.S. weapons?

The Pentagon does not disguise the fact that purpose of the GLCM is to deliver a massive nuclear strike against targets in practically the entire length and breadth of the USSR's European territory. Before 1988 it is planned that 560 of these missiles will be made, 464 of them to be developed in Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands in line with the NATO Council decision (1979). The total cost of the GLCM "program" is put at $3.2 billion.

The designs for the new cruise missiles, the foreign press notes, use miniature turbojects with relatively low fuel consumption, propellant with a high specific impulse, miniaturized nuclear warheads, and precision computer guidance systems. It is reckoned that ABM facilities will find it difficult to combat the cruise missiles because of their low-altitude flight and small radar profile.

The GLCM is designated BGM-109G and has been developed by General Dynamics for the U.S. Air Force. The missiles is equipped with a nuclear warhead; it is launched from a mobile ground installation (see photograph) [the article is accompanied by a photograph of a "mobile installation for GLCM's"] and its job is to destroy very important military and civilian targets in the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries.

The missile itself is a monoplane with a retractable straight wing, a cruciform fin assembly, and three main sections (see the drawing) ["diagram of a GLCM"]. The tail section contains the power-plant exhaust. The nose section contains the guidance system with onboard computer, nuclear warhead, and fuel tanks; the middle section contains fuel tanks and the wing-extension mechanism. A solid-fuel booster is attached to the power section.

According to the U.S. magazine DEFENSE ELECTRONICS, the missile is 6 meters long; wing span 2.6 meters; diameter 53 cm; launch weight around 1,200 kg; weight of nuclear warhead 120 kg, with a yield of 200 kilotons; cruising speed 880 km per hour; and minimum flight altitude between 15 and 30 meters.

The electromechanical system ensures that the missiles are erected at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizon prior to launch. The launch is carried out using a solid-fuel booster with a thrust of 3,150 kg. The turbofan sustainer engine with a thrust of 270 kg is ignited when the booster separates.

The missiles uses a multiple guidance system. It combines inertial navigation with terrain contour matching (TERCOM). The inertial system operates throughout the flight. Flight corrections take place in predetermined areas. The corrections to the inertial system come from the TERCOM system. The TERCOM system functions by comparing the ground relief with the sequence of relief heights in the correction area, which is already in the computer's memory. All U.S. cruise missiles are equipped with ln-35 inertial systems, made by Litton Industries, which are pretty accurate.

To further increase the target skill accuracy, the United States has developed an optical guidance system for cruise missiles in the final phase of flight. An improved version called (DIJISMEK) uses data on the correction areas and current information on the terrain being flown over in digital form. Foreign experts note that this increases the system's reliability and makes it possible to reduce its size. Tests of the (DIJISMEK) system have shown that it is accurate to within a few meters. At the same time, the foreign press reports that the system can only be used in daylight and when the air is clear.

The basic organizational unit of GLCM subunits is a detachment comprising 4 transport-launch vehicles (each having 4 missiles) and 2 mobile control center vehicles (the main one controls the launching of all 16 missiles, the second is a reserve). The control centers are linked to the launch installations by optical fiber cables. The total number of transport facilities in a detachment can reach 24 vehicles and the personnel can number 50 to 60.

All transport facilities can travel on and off highways. The air-conditioning systems should provide them with chemical, biological, and radiological "invulnerability." To protect them against small-arms fire many parts of the vehicles are equipped with three-ply screens (6-mm steel plate, 9-mm aluminum alloy plate and an alumimun alloy honeycomb structure). The transport launcher vehicles weight 35.4 metric tons.

The GLCM detachments are stationed at defended bases (several detachments at each base) and are in a state of readiness. When the alarm is sounded all detachments must leave the main base and disperse to prearranged positions.

The missiles can be transported by C-130, C-141 and C-5 aircraft to other parts of the world. The Pentagon is planning, according to the magazine (DEFENSE ELECTRONICS), to further improve cruise missiles, including the GLCM's.

The aggressive U.S. plans to deploy cruise missiles in Western Europe are encountering the most resolute rebuff on the part of the world public. "The complex international situation demands a high degree of vigilance, firmness, and restraint, and, of course, vigorous action to improve the world climate," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his election speech.

The United States and its allies must not be allowed to upset strategic military parity in their favor.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS NATO STANCE AT CDE TALKS

LD031407 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 3 Mar 85

["KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on NATO's Stance in Stockholm" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 3 TASS -- "The beginning of the work of the current session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe [CDE] has been marked by new constructive initiatives of the countries of the socialist community", KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. "The USSR delegation has submitted to the Stockholm conference for consideration 'Basic Provisions of a Treaty of Relations of Peace'. Several days later the leader of the Bulgarian delegation on behalf of the delegations of Bulgaria, the GDR and the USSR offered the participants in the forum a working document on the question of limiting the scope of military exercises."

"At the same time NATO states would like to present as confidence- and security-building measures the revelation of the structure and every-day activities of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw-Treaty countries, the legalisation of espionage, and the gaining of one-sided advantages," the newspaper points out. "In so doing, the Atlantists, wishing to get to know military activities in an area extending 'up to the Urals', leave aside the main U.S. forces which are in the territory of the United States itself, as well as at its numerous bases encircling the Soviet Union."

"This NATO-style 'concern for security' has found its expression in the so-called 'transparency' concept. Representatives of the bloc for almost a year already have been trying to put it through at the conference in Stockholm."

"It turns out that espionage under the guise of 'openness' should protect the world from disaster, and not the limitation of military activities, renunciation of the use of force and of a first use of nuclear weapons, and termination of the arms race," the article says.

The newspaper stresses that the desire to get information on the Armed Forces of the USSR and its allies "is inseparably connected with NATO's aggressive preparations, with the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Europe, and with the adoption of a strategic concept which is known as the 'Rogers plan' and which envisages the delivery of pinpoint strikes at facilities deep in the territories of the Warsaw-Treaty countries.

U.S. STANCE ON GENEVA, 'STAR WARS,' NICARAGUA hIT

PM051014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "International Review"]

[Text] Embarking on the Path of Realism

The entire world public has perceived the speech of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at his election meeting with voters as a timely call for reason and yet another visible reaffirmation of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its readiness for constructive talks in order to achieve a turn for the better and curb the arms race.

The universal interest generated everywhere by the speech of the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state is understandable and natural. Mankind is at a turning point in its history. And the very future of our civilization depends on where events will lead; whether it will be possible to find ways of improving the international situation, whether the main tasks of our time -- how to prevent the arms race from being transferred to space and reverse it on earth -- will be resolved, or whether the world will continue to slide ever more rapidly into the arms race and a mounting war threat.

The historical battle for world peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, which is being steadfastly and consistently waged by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, corresponds to the vital interests and aspirations of all states and the overwhelming majority of humanity. It is no accident, as the reactions have shown, that there is such understanding and support for the Soviet Union's principled stance aimed at creating a climate of trust, asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence, and persistently calling on the United States to eschew its conducting talks from a "position of strength" and to embark on the path of a realism.

"The Soviet Union," K.U. Chernenko points out in his reply to a letter from U.S. World War II veterans, "favors collaboration with the United States on questions of war and peace in the cause of saving mankind from the nuclear threat. In our view, the forthcoming new talks aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability make it possible to take a practical step forward along the road to a peaceful and secure future."

The Soviet Union's readiness to travel its part of the road to a mutually acceptable accord instills hope in people's hearts. It is a matter of having a similar readiness from the other side to respect each other's rights and legitimate security interests, not striving to violate prevailing equilibrium of forces, and refraining from any steps running counter to the aims of the talks. The statement by THE WASHINGTON POST, which noted the other day that "to all appearances, the Soviet Union is launching a new peace offensive" and that NATO representatives, in their words, were "struck by the flurry of initiatives advanced by the Russians," is unique evidence of the prestige and magnetic attraction of the Leninist foreign policy of the Land of the Soviets.

Recognizing its responsibility for mankind's future, the Soviet Union believes that the tense and complex situation in the world requires urgent action and tangible measures to improve it and create a favorable climate at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

There can be no doubt about the favorable effect for the creation of an atmosphere of trust that would be produced by a U.S. rejection, following the Soviet example, of the first use of nuclear weapons or by an abiding agreement between the nuclear powers to observe definite norms in order to prevent a nuclear war breaking out. Something else is equally obvious: a freeze on nuclear arsenals, an end to further missile deployments, and a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, which the Soviet Union has persistently been calling for, would put a firm brake on the nuclear arms race and thereby help the talks.

The goals of reducing the level of military confrontation, creating a climate of mutual understanding, and getting international relations back to detente and the development of cooperation are also served by other Soviet initiatives. Among these are the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peace submitted for examination at the Stockholm Conference on the basis of the Warsaw Pact states' common position and the draft agreement on initial Soviet and U.S. reductions of ground forces and arms in central Europe presented at the Vienna talks.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's reply to the appeal from the Nordic "Treaty Now" organization which reaffirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to act as guarantor for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe has generated a lively response from the European public.

Last week's visits to Italy and Spain by USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, were a graphic manifestation of the fidelity of the Land of the Soviets to the principles of peaceful coexistence and its desire to rule out war as a means of resolving international disputes and promote in every possible way the strengthening of European security and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. As the Soviet-Italian statement on the results of the talks that were held points out, both sides reaffirmed their fidelity to the policy of strengthening trust and cooperation in relations between states, including on the European Continent, and stressed the importance of the accord reached at the Soviet-U.S. meeting regarding the subject matter and goals of the forthcoming Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States.

The Soviet Union and Italy reaffirmed that universal and total disarmament under effective international control is their ultimate goal. This requires the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes, the total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons and the removal of all other types of arms.

The problems of preventing the militarization of space, restricting the arms race -- primarily the nuclear arms race -- and strengthening European security, as well as questions of the development of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation were at the center of the Madrid talks between A.A. Gromyko and Spanish statesmen. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the expansion of cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres and attached importance to the developing political contacts between the two countries.

Unscrupulous Means

While the USSR's initiatives are aimed entirely at creating good conditions for productive talks at Geneva on space and nuclear arms, that can by no means be said of the U.S. approach to the talks and the mood reigning in official Washington. And it is not simply a question of deliberately pessimistic forecasts and arguments about not being "hypnotized by Geneva." There is an obviously stubborn and and downright obsessive desire -- clearly running counter to the tasks of the forthcoming talks -- to further build up the gigantic arms programs at an expedited pace and transfer the arms race to space.

There are many farsighted scientists, experts, and politicians in the United States who realize the immeasurable dangers with which the U.S. strategists' space adventure is fraught. H. Bethe, the famous physicist and Nobel prize winner, has stated, for instance, that the "star wars" program worked out by the Washington administration is aimed at turning space into a combat zone.

But the Washington strategists, nurturing plans for a military breakthrough in space, could not care less, directing their energy to masking the highly dangerous nature of their aggressive concept and giving it a "defensive" and even "highly humanitarian" hue. To this end, as THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported, the administration is conducting a feverish quest for a name for its military program which would make it "digestible." A competition to rename the President's initiative has even been announced. But, as the saying goes, what's done is done. However Washington may try to select a new appellation, it will not alter the essence of the aggressive venture.

The United States is earnestly striving to involve its West European allies in the space adventure too. Calculating above all on support from Bonn, it is knocking together a front of supporters for turning space into a bridgehead for aggression, which cannot fail to arouse growing concern among broad sections of the public. Thus, the influential Canadian newspaper THE GLOBE AND MAIL, pointing to the shortsighted position of certain governments and criticizing the position of Canada, Britain, and the FRG, which have acceded to Washington's plans, noted the other day that these countries' leaders prefer to ignore the dangerous consequences of U.S. schemes. The German Social Democratic Party, [SPD] Board expressed itself in the same vein last week in Bonn. Calling on the FRG Government to "unambiguously renounce any support" for the "star wars" plans, the SPD's leading organ noted in resolution that the development of space arms is leading not to greater but, on the contrary, to less security.

The U.S. Administration's unscrupulous means clearly calculated at poisoning the atmosphere around the forthcoming Geneva talks and complicating the businesslike, constructive examination of solvable problems also cannot fail to arouse alarm. An example of this is the slanderous campaign launched in the United States around the administration's latest "report" to Congress regarding violations of international commitments allegedly committed by the Soviet Union.

Resolutely rejecting the unfounded and groundless claims contained in the White House "report," the Soviet Embassy in Washington stated in representations to the State Department that any fabrications about some kind of "violations" and "failings" concerning the observance of arms limitation agreements are nothing but an attempt to distract the world public's attention from the unprecedented military programs being implemented by the United States and the course of undermining the system of limitations in the arms sphere and the measures to strengthen international security that have been created over the course of many years.

Washington, the document says, would like to cover up the fact that the United States has long been setting its sights on undermining the open-ended 1972 ABM Treaty. Essentially, this intention was officially proclaimed in connection with the announcement of the "star wars" program, which envisages the creation of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements, which is banned by the treaty. Moreover, in direct contravention of the 1972 Treaty provisions, the United States is pushing ahead at full speed with work to create mobile ABM radar stations; Minuteman missiles are being tested in order to give them an antimissile capability; MIRVed antimissile warheads are being created; and so on.

In this connection it is apposite to quote a statement by Democratic Senator W. Proxmire of Wisconsin, who said: How can one speak of the administration's desire to reach new accords if even before the start of the Geneva talks it has set its sights on undermining an important agreement already in existence -- the ABM treaty?

Preaching Piracy

Violation of peoples' sovereign rights and impudent interference in other countries' internal affairs have long been a sort of code of behavior for U.S. ruling circles. The latest graphic confirmation is the malicious anti-Nicaraguan campaign, which for the past week Washington has continued to whip up with a view to pushing through Congress appropriations for expanding the "undeclared war" in Nicaragua and stifling the Sandinist people's revolution.

In front of the whole world and demonstrating, in the words of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the "imperial style of rule," leading officials of a great power, without bothering to find any kind of argument, rained down threats and slander on an independent state -- a full UN member -- merely because the Sandinist government does not suit Washington. The tone was set by the President, who declared the Somozist cutthroats to be "freedom fighters," no less. The United States "will not tolerate" the existence of a "Marxist state" north of the Panama Canal, Reagan's close adviser Donald Regan threatened, as if he owned the place. And U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz undertook the unenviable task of substantiating some kind of U.S. "moral obligation" to overthrow governments of independent countries not to its liking wherever and whenever it deems necessary. The U.S. policy of state terrorism was laid utterly bare.

The crude attacks on Nicaragua have aroused the broad international public's anger and indignation. Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme, who visited Nicaragua last year, was one of the many who came out with sharp criticism. The head of the Swedish Government condemned the U.S. claims to arrogate the "right" to interfere in other countries' affairs as "entirely contravening the principles of international law." "The so-called crusade against communism in Nicaragua," he said, "is nothing other than an expedition by violators and robbers against the peasants who have gained land." There is no denying that this is a fair description of CIA mercenaries.

Roundly denouncing incursions against the sovereignty of independent states and any forms of interference in the internal affairs of the Central American countries, the Soviet Union advocates the quest for peaceful ways of resolving the problems existing in the region and supports the initiatives of the Contadora group of states, which make a peaceful settlement of the situation around Nicaragua possible.

SHCHERBITSKIY, U.S CONGRESSMEN DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

LD050753 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 5 TASS -- Discussion began here on Monday between a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, which has arrived in the United States at the invitation of the House of Representatives of American Congress, and a delegation from the House of Representatives.

The discussion at the House Foreign Affairs Committee centered on questions of preventing a nuclear war and limiting and reducing arms.

Thomas Foley, deputy leader of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives, Congressmen Lee Hamilton, James Leach, Larry Smith, Steven Solarz and others, who spoke in the course of the discussions, said that American legislators attached much significance to contacts at different levels between the USSR and the United States, to consolidating stable relations between the two countries and to reducing the risk of confrontation between them by various means, including bilateral dialogue.

At the same time a number of American participants in the discussion spoke out in favor of work to develop a comprehensive ABM system with space-based elements, in favor of "star wars".

In their well-reasoned statements, Soviet parliamentarians showed concretely all the danger, for mankind and the USA itself, of the plans being hatched by Washington for spreading the arms race to space and building up nulcear armaments on earth. They also drew attention to increasingly frequent pronouncements made lately by American officials and not consistent with the task of creating a favourable atmosphere for the forthcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva on space and nuclear armaments. Members of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR stressed the need for strict observance of the joint Soviet-American statement on the subject and objectives of the mentioned talks, adopted in Geneva on January 8 this year.

Speaking of the need for strengthening out Soviet-American relations certain congressmen mentioned the experience of Soviet-U.S. allied relations during World War Two. They pointed out that these relations are an example showing that our two great powers can cooperate in the matter of ensuring international security.

In their statements deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR stressed in this connection that the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism is an event of great historic significance. It reminds people of the fact that in the present complicated international situation has peoples and states should do everything possible to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Tom Lantos, congressman, who devotes most of his statements to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the allies in World War Two, said specificially that he was speaking on behalf of all Americans when paying tribute to the heroism displayed by the Soviet people during the war years.

Soviet and American parliamentarians, at their meeting, listened with attention to a speech by the head of the Soviet delegation, Vladimir Shcherbitsky. He said: "Esteemed Mr. Foley, esteemed Mr Hamilton, esteemed members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I would like to thank you for the greetings to our delegation.

We, in turn, express satisfaction with the possibility of exchanging views on issues of Soviet-American relations and the international situation in general with representatives of the U.S. legislative body.

"The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation arrived (in the United States) after a seven-year interval. This is a return visit to a trip to the Soviet Union by a U.S. congressional delegation headed by Mr Foley, made 18 months ago. Thus, a useful, in our opinion, practice of official Soviet-American inter-parliamentary exchanges is being resumed. We welcome this. We welcome this since we believe that direct contacts between people involved in the shaping of the policy of their countries are a desirable, and more over, very important undertaking.

"Our conversations start today. We say: It is better to see something once than to hear about it ten times. I will add: a business-like, impartial dialogue can bring about much for facilitating understanding between each other. Regrettably, it is not yet often that we have this kind of dialogue with you.

"Practice shows that when representatives of two politically and ideologically different countries meet, they can easily slip into trading mutual claims, recriminations and even barbs. If one sets out on this path, one will not be hard put to find a stone to throw into one's opponent's backyard, so to speak. But is there any sense then in crossing the Atlantic from West to East or from East to West? In our view, it is a futile and even harmful exercise.

"Let us take a realistic view of things. Haven't there been enough confrontation, hostility and ideological intolerance introduced in our relationships during the past few years? Have the Americans or other peoples benefited by all this?

"As for us, we have flown here over thousands of kilometres, leaving important business at home, to trim the strip of alienation between our peoples, if only by one inch!

"Our delegation sincerely wants our conversations here to be constructive, so that mutual understanding between parliamentarians of our two countries should grow better as a result, so that the false stereotypes, which have begun to seem the rock-hard truth to some people because of their massive employment, should be broken or at least shaken. This source of conversations, it is to be hoped, could have a beneficial effect on the overall climate of Soviet-U.S. relations.

"What is our view of the meaning and main goal of forthcoming conversations? They, we think, should aim at discussing the most important problem of ways by which the Soviet Union and the United States could jointly avert the threat of nulcear war. We believe that progress to that goal should be made through preventing the arms race in space and terminating it on earth.

"As we all know, Soviet-American talks on these problems will shortly begin in Geneva. That is why we should look for ways and means of creating a favourable atmosphere around the talks. Clearly, some actions can hamper a search for accords while others can ease that process.

"The U.S. Congress, we think, is aware that the Soviet Union has listed a number of measures which could contribute effectively to the success of the talks and to the accomplishment of the final goal of our efforts, namely, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

"Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, mentioned specifically in his statements such steps as the reaching of an accord by the USSR and the USA to observe in their relationships certain norms, the putting into effect of the treaties on subterranean nuclear explosions, concluded in 1974 and 1976, and the resumption and completion of the talks (which were conducted jointly with Britain) on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and on freezing the nuclear arms arsenals of all the nuclear powers, with the Soviet Union and the United States displaying initiative in this field.

"There is no doubt that U.S. readiness to follow the example of the USSR and make a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons would be very conducive to stronger trust between our countries and reduce the nuclear danger. As far as we know, there are sentiments in U.S. Congress in favor of lessening international tension, curbing the arms race and generally improving relations with the Soviet Union, and the proposals I mentioned apparently were a subject of consideration in your legislative agency, in any case in the committees dealing with foreign affairs.

"We consider important also the development of many-sided contacts with the United States in the field of science, technology, culture, and mutually-advantageous trade. Regrettably, the United States, especially over recent years, has regarded trade as an element of political pressure on us. As a result, the situation is now worse than ever since the foundation in trade relations remains clearly that of discrimination. This position, as is known, is supported also by Congress.

"Understandably enough, we would like to hear the opinion of our American colleagues on these questions. In other words, we would like to know your attitude to them, what you like in them and what you don't, and where you see an opportunity to find practical solutions with a view to enhancing peace and international security. We are prepared to listen to you with attention."

On the same day a dinner was given on Capitol Hill for the delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which was attended by representatives of Congress and the U.S. Administration.

A reception was held on Capitol Hill in the evening, where the Soviet delegation was greeted by House Speaker Thomas O'Neill.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD NICARAGUA CRITICIZED

Blackmail, Interference Alleged

LD042232 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] New York March 4 TASS -- The Secretary of State of the United States George Shultz has again resorted to rude blackmail against Nicaragua and interference in its internal affairs. In an interview to the ABC television company he actually presented an ultimatum to that sovereign country demanding that it change its behaviour and form such a government which, as the secretary of state intimated, would pursue a policy suiting Washington.

Shultz repeated the slanderous allegations about Nicaragua's mythical interference in the affairs of neighbouring countries. The Reagan administration resorts to such inventions in an attempt to justify its aggressive actions against that country, the supply by Washington of arms and other military assistance to Nicaraguan "contras". The secretary of state intimated that the administration would continue this interventionist course and press for congressional approval of new allocations to assist the counter-revolutionary forces.

U.S. Rejects 'Initiatives'

LD041509 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The fresh peace initiatives put forward by the Nicaraguan Government and aimed at reducing tension in Central America, which have been exacerbated through the fault of the Reagan administration, are still evoking widespread comment by the press. The press and radio point out the positive significance of these initiatives. They met with a different response in Washington, however. Confusion and vexation might perhaps be the words to describe the first reaction in U.S. circles to the clear and specific statements by the Nicaraguan Government, comments Aleksandr Baryshev, observer of the political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA.

The Nicaraguan Government, imbued with concern to maintain peace in the explosive region, put forward exceptionally important and constructive proposals, the realization of which would help to make a considerable improvement in the situation. These are the withdrawal of all military advisers from Central American republics and the implementation for a specified period of a moratorium on their acquisition of new types of weapons. The Nicaraguan Government's new initiatives are a demonstration of goodwill and of its sincere intention to seek a way toward normalizing the situation.

And what about Washington? Taken by surprise, Washington made it unambiguously clear that it sees Nicaragua's new initiatives as nothing but an ostentatious propaganda move. Larry Speakes, the Reagan administration's press secretary, reiterated for the nth time the U.S. proclaimed concern about, as he put it, the increase of Nicaragua's military potential. Avoiding giving any reply to the concrete proposals of the Sandinist government, he once again resorted to false assertions about subversive actions by the Nicaraguans against their neighbors.

In connection with the anti-Nicaraguan fabrications which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz also uttered, like Speakes, in one of the House of Representatives subcommissions, Congressman White declared: It seems to me that Washington's policy with regard to Nicaragua is an exercise in juggling, distortion, and false interpretation of the facts.

I would add myself that the vain attempts to make out as though the U.S. Government advocates political settlement in Central America and that it is allegedly only the Nicaraguan position that hinders this. Surely, these attempts are the height of hypocrisy. Everything has been turned upside down here.

Sobolev Commentary

LD042103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1345 GMT 4 Mar 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants, with Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] As has already been reported, the Government of the Netherlands has dissociated itself from the U.S. course aimed at overthrowing the legitimate Sandinist government. This report is now commented upon by my colleague, Vitaliy Sobolev:

The Netherlands is a member of NATO, and its position is shared by several other U.S. allies; for example, Spain. Nor do the French authorities approve the policy of the White House in Central America. As for Washington's closest friends in London and Bonn, who quickly pick up any, or almost any, militarist idea of their senior partner, they are wary of expressing praise for its interference in the affairs of its southern neighbors.

It is not, of course, that the leaders of this or that Western country sympathize with the Sandinists. On this particular issue their behavior is dictated by a political necessity, by the need to take into consideration the opinion of the broad masses of voters. In some matters, officials in the West ignore the position of the majority of the population: But in some cases they have to yield. And in the course of maneuvering of this kind on the political stage in the bourgeois world, the U.S. Government has turned out to be isolated with its course in Central America. It is isolated even at home, since American legislators are also obliged to maneuver for the sake of maintaining their seats in congress.

On more than one occasion the White House has had to deal with mass opposition by the people to its militarist plans and actions. On more than one occasion occupants of the White House have publicly expressed their contempt for such opposition, as they have for votes at the United Nations, where the United States has repeatedly found itself on its own or in the doubtful company of the most diehard dictatorships.

One cannot help asking what it is that prevents the U.S. Government from setting about implementing its cherished dream and throwing its considerable might against Nicaragua. The intervention in Grenada made it more than obvious that considerations of morals, of international law, of standards of behavior on the world arena are not going to halt the people in Washington if they feel they have a chance of success. A fleet of aircraft carriers, with marines and airborne landing helicopters, stole up upon the tiny island of Grenada: personnel and equipment were brought down upon it in all their monstrous superiority. Nicaragua, too, has been approached in a similar way by the same kind of squadrons, while on land, Army units are being moved up from the Honduras direction, and now, in the course of the "Big Pine III" maneuvers, American troops, with tanks and aircraft, are playing at war at the very gates of Nicaragua. It is Uncle Sam himself who puts his sharp-clawed fingers almost on Nicaragua's throat, tormented by a desire to tighten them. But something is stopping him.

It would not be possible to retell the longest and the most expressive speeches that have been made by the U.S. President, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense and other highly placed officials in which they have tried to persuade Congress to give them more millions for interference in Central America and for aggression against Nicaragua. The White House does not just need money as such. It will find the money some way or another; that is normal. But allocations signify approval, permission for yet more aggressive methods. This is why the White House is making its overtures to Congress -- though so far without result.

It must be said that the American legislators also take into consideration something that was noted by Gorman, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command -- in which the Americans include their southern neighbors -- speaking on his retirement. The general stated in Congress that the Nicaraguan rebels are incapable of overthrowing the Sandinist government in the foreseeable future, whether they receive American aid or not. The general, nevertheless, called for more dollars for these same rebels. But, as we know, the people he was talking to are not fond of throwing dollars where they are not going to bring dividends, even political ones.

In the meantime, Nicaragua, with the support of all the world's progressive forces, is not ending its efforts to secure a peaceful settlement, undertaking measures even unilaterally that will encourage a settlement of that kind.

For the umpteenth time Washington has rejected these proposals and measures, breaking off American-Nicaraguan talks in the process. But the response in the world to the present situation -- one example of which is the action taken by the Neterlands Government -- has exerted some influence. Taking part in the ceremony in which Uruguay's new president took up his post, Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, met Ortega, the president of Nicaragua, who was also there. The results of this meeting are not yet known, though there is one result that can be discussed; the United States has been compelled to listen to world public opinion.

WEINBERGER DISCUSSES AIMS OF MILITARY AID

PM031727 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Class Ye. Nikitin "Military-Political Commentary": "Trapped by Aid"]

[Text] Defense Secretary C. Weinberger addressed the House Foreign Affairs Committee the other day. He devoted his speech to the problems of military aid to foreign states. The Pentagon chief noted that for the last 4 years Congress has almost fully satisfied White House requirements on this score. The secretary was striving to ensure that the $14.8 billion worth of spending propsed by the administration on this point for fiscal 1986 is also fully ratified.

What the U.S. aid is aimed at is clear from the words of Weinberger himself, who told congressmen that it was aimed at "safeguarding U.S. military strategy and stepping up its global might." Without military aid programs, he said, the United States would be incapable of pursuing its policy in regions such as NATO's southern flank or the Far East.

In all 27 countries have been listed as possible recipients of credits for U.S. arms purchases. However, Israel and Egypt -- the parties to the Camp David separate deal -- continue to be the main recipients of military aid. In particular, total deliveries of U.S. arms and other aid to Tel Aviv -- Washington's "strategic partner" in the Near East -- will increase to $1.8 billion next year.

Weinberger also reaffirmed that the Reagan administration indends to continue to gamble on a military solution to the problems of Central America, to which, in his words, Washington attaches "great strategic importance." Half of all U.S. military aid allocated to the puppet regimes in the region goes to support the bloody Salvadoran clique. Thus, whereas in 1980 El Salvador was allocated $5.9 million for these purposes, in the current fiscal year the amount of aid has increased more than 1,900 percent. Weinberger also stated the Pentagon's intention to "continue to cooperate closely" with the puppet governments of Grenada and other East Caribbean countries with a view to building up their military potential.

Weinberger's speech was further confirmation that in order to safeguard its global interests the United States is trying to bring its allies' Armed Forces under the control of the dollar, striving to accommodate other states' foreign policy to Washington's political line, and attempting to keep pro-U.S. reactionary political groupings in power. It is this goal that is served by the foreign military aid programs. And pride of place among the "favored ones" goes to the anticommunist and dictatorial regimes on which Washington relies in carrying out its foreign policy course.

U.S. CONDUCTING 'DIRTY WAR' IN AFGHANISTAN

PM011537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Melor Sturua article: "Aggressors and Hypocrites"]

[Text] There are a whole series of terms in the international lexicon which have become so familiar that sometimes their application to totally concrete, specific situations ceases to adequately reflect the essence of the matter. Thus, for instance, we often write about the U.S. "undeclared war" against the DRA or the CIA's "secret war" against the Afghan people. As far as the letter is concerned, this is quite apposite, but as far as the spirit is concerned the gross inadequacy of these terms is more than obvious. The facts -- and they are always the decisive criteria -- convincingly show that Washington is waging the most overtly aggressive war against Afghanistan, a war which has in essence been declared and is, of course, no secret.

Under the U.S. Constitution the declaration of war is formally the prerogative of Congress. But everyone knows that the longest war the United States has ever waged in its entire history -- the Vietnam war -- was not officially declared, although it lasted more than 10 years. First it was called "Johnson's war," then "Nixon's war." But in reality it was American imperialism's dirty war against the freedom-loving Vietnamese people.

American imperialism's dirty war against Afghanistan is already in its 7th year. It started immediately after the historic April Revolution, which opened a new chapter in the history of an ancient people. But that is the custom: As soon as the people of some country or other -- it does not matter in what part of the world -- become the masters of their own destiny, they rapidly become a target for Washington. A volley of cross fire opens up against them -- actual and propaganda cross fire, because aggression and hypocrisy always go hand in hand in Washington's corridors of power. "Carter's war" and especially "Reagan's war" in Afghanistan are again confirming this irrefutably.

The crimes being committed in Afghanistan by guns of dushman rebels armed and trained by Pentagon and CIA "instrutors" are monstrous. But the label "Made in USA" is not only attached to the instruments of death. It is printed on the whole Afghan tragedy, on the whole destabilizing U.S. policy in the region, on what is being done in Pakistan, and by no means only in that country's border regions, which have become the bridgehead for armed interference by international reaction in Afghanistan's internal affairs. There is no getting away from the facts: We can see Beijing too in the trenches of this dirty war.

The escalation of aggression, the increase in military deliveries, the threatening expansion in the range of armaments, and the growth of appropriations -- it is proposed to spend $600 million in the next fiscal year alone in addition to the sum of $1 billion already spent -- are accompanied by an equally intensive escalation of psychological warfare. The word "Afghanistan" is constantly on the lips of Washington statesman and politicians. And -- most perfidious of all -- within the context of such concepts are freedom and democracy! And unusal kind of "exchange of visits" can be observed. High-ranking Washington figures visit bandit camps on the Pakistani-Afghan border, and the bandits pay visits to the U.S. capital. Vice President Bush visited the (Nasiz-Bagkh) camp near Peshawar. Secretary of State Shultz, who also went there, looked through his field glasses at Afghan territory and inquired of one of the dushman ringleaders: "At what range can your sniper hit a target?" Then he conveyed to the cutthroats a message from the President, brief, but extremely clear: "We are with you."

Yes, American imperialism gathers under its black banners reactionary rabble of all hues -- from the Nicaraguan "contras" to the Afghan dushmans. Pentagon and CIA specialists drill them and arm them to the teeth -- those who still survive. And the White House and Congress publicly express solidarity with them. The Pentagon and the CIA grant the international brigade of criminals and traitors weapons and ammunition, while the White House and Congress give them a platform and "respectability." Let us recall how President Reagan received Afghan bandit ringleaders in the White House, a meeting which ended in a "souvenir photograph session." Let us recall the provocative "forum on Afghanistan" held at the U.S. State Department. Let us recall the equally provocative and inflammatory "Afghanistan days" which are held on a regular basis in the United States, "days" which promise the Afghan people only a return to the darkness of the past.

Of course, all these "photo sessions," "forums," "days," and so forth cannot turn basmachis into fighters against tyranny or despicable bandits into respectable freedom-lovers, but the gentlemen who are their patrons give themselves away clearly here. Thus it turns out, on examination, that the notorious "arsenal of democracy" is the arsenal of terrorism elevated to the status of state policy. U.S. aggression -- yes, aggression -- against the DRA is further convincing evidence of this. Not for nothing did we emphasize the word "aggression". Let us recall that this is the word used in Article 3 of the definition of aggression adopted by the United Nations in 1974 to describe, in particular, "the sending of a state or on behalf of a state, of armed gangs, groups, irregular forces, or mercenaries who carry out acts of armed force against another state." This is precisely what we are seeing in Nicaragua today. This is precisely what is happening in Afghanistan today. Not for nothing are Honduras and Pakistan now called "front-line" states in Pentagon jargon.

American reaction has many fronts against the Afghan people. And they are very varied. On some fronts they shoot and kill, on others they expatiate and slander. Some fronts pass through the Afghan mountains, others are on Capitol Hill. The U.S. Congress, the organ of legislative power, does not lag behind the executive in the waging of the "undeclared war" for Afghan reaction and for the Pakistani military, which is creating its own "Rapid Deployment Forces" in the image and likeness of the Pentagon's. (getting in on the act). The U.S. Congress has set up a special group to monitor the distribution of American aid to the counterrevolutionary gangs. According to Senator Gordon Humphrey, this group plans, in particular, to "study" lists of the arms supplied to terrorists with a view to determining their "suitability" and "usefulness" for the latter's criminal activities. (Incidentally, the sharp increase in appropriations to Afghan counter-revolutionaries began after the adoption of the so-called secret "Wilson amendment." Senator Charels Wilson proposed "diverting $40 million from the Pentagon budget to the CIA budget for expenditures under the "Afghan section".) In this light it is hardly surprising that Washington openly sabotages any diplomatic initiatives aimed at settling the Afghanistan situation. After all, such initiatives do not suit the American criteria of "suitability" and "usefulness"!

Even now, as you read these lines, the latest provocative anti-Afghan farce is taking place on Capitol Hill, in the guise of the special hearings on the "hunger problem in Afghanistan." Taking part are a number of congressmen and senators, including M. Wallop, the chief financier" on the Senate Committee on Intelligence. (It was he who played the main role in the transfer to the CIA of a quarter of a million dollars to alleviate the anti-Afghan "thirst" which permanently torments the American "cloak and dagger" department.) Appearing as "witnesses" are representatives of extreme right-wing organizations and foundations and all kinds of multiple hybrids and ideological gangsters, with a superficial covering of "defenders of freedoms."

They include figures from "Freedom House," the "Freedom Research Foundation," "Helsinki Watch," and other similar associations (under CIA auspices, as a rule), as well as a dubious mix of British parliamentarians and Afghan dushmans. At some stage of this assembly, the question will be raised of petitioning the United Nations to grant the Afghan counterrevolutionaries the status of...a national liberation movement!

There is really no end to the hypocrisy of the American aggressors, the worst enemies of the peoples' national liberation movement, aggressors ready to flout any borders -- both territorial and moral!

KUDRYAVTSEV VIEWS REAGAN STANCE ON MICRONESIA

PM041045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Veiled Annexation"]

[Text] The other day U.S. President R. Reagan sent a message to the U.S. Congress calling on it to approve the status of "free association" as the legislative basis of political relations between the United States and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the immediate future. Let us recall that it is a question of the Mariana and Caroline archipelagoes and the Marshall Islands, which belonged to Japan prior to World War II. During the American trusteeship which has lasted 38 years, the United States has gradually prepared the ground for the annexation of the islands.

How does the President explain his desire to conclude Operation "Trusteeship"? An agreement on the status of "free association," he believes, means the fulfillment by us (that is, the United States) of our commitment in accordance with the trusteeship agreement and ensures self-government in accordance with the freely expressed desire of the territories' peoples. But the fulfillment of trusteeship commitments taken on in 1947 should be assessed, according to the UN Charter, by the Security Council, not by a party who has a self-seeking interest in it. On the other hand, the commitments and -- most important -- the objectives of the trusteeship as formulated in the UN Charter in no way accord with what the United States has left in the trust region after 38 years of its policy.

Article 76 of the UN Charter says first and foremost that the purpose of trusteeship is to strengthen peace and international security. And second, that trusteeship should promote the political, economic, and social progress of the population of the territories under trusteeship, their progress in the sphere of education, and their development toward self-government or independence. That is the crux of the matter. But the United States, behind the legal smokescreen of trusteeship, has placed its trust territories in the conditions of still more "sophisticated colonization," as the French newspaper LE MONDE wrote.

The fact that even under the guise of "free association" with the United States the trust islands will be used as an extensive bridgehead for nuclear missile weaponry is confirmed by the aforementioned message from Reagan to Congress. Appended to it is a special agreement that the United States has the "right" indefinitely to "deprive third countries of access to the region for military purposes." Here the President stresses particularly that this provision is of "great importance for U.S. strategic positions" in the Pacific. Of course, here too they could not get by without the customary rhetoric about U.S. concern for peace and security in the region.

Without waiting for the decision of the UN Security Council, which is to sum up the results of the activity of the UN Trusteeship Council, the head of the White House, in his message to Congress, is in a hurry, as it were, "to wind up" the trusteeship system, on the basis of the fact that the Pacific Islands are the last trust territories and are now receiving the status of "free association."

This free and easy attitude to UN decisions and the UN Charter reflects the deliberate U.S. desire to undermine the prestige and authority of that international organization, where, to the White House's displeasure, an increasingly significant role is played by the developing countries, who are concerned about the destiny of the trust territories.

There is no need to repeat the widely known facts about the transformation of the Pacific Trust territories into a testing range for nuclear missiles, the resettlement of local inhabitants at the whim of the U.S. military authorities, or the transformation of the islands' economy into something of the nature of subsidiary farms for the U.S. military garrisons. The world press has reported this in detail and it was spoken of, in particular, in the vote verbale from the USSR permanent mission to the United Nations of 27 March 1984 addressed to the UN secretary general.

In announcing, without the consent of the Security Council, the end to activity within the framework of the international system of trusteeship, the transformation of the trust territories into territories "freely associated" with the United States, and its own arrogation of the "right" to keep them closed to third countries, the White House obviously feels itself to be all but the master of this extensive Pacific region. But even in those remote places the antinuclear movement is gathering strength.

New Zealand's decision not to allow nuclear-powered ships or ships carrying nuclear weapons into its ports came as a shock to U.S. ruling circles. Without exaggerating the significance of this step by Wellington, all the same it can be said that it is certainly a sign of the times. People are talking more about New Zealand because it is a U.S. military ally in the ANZUS bloc.

But the antinuclear movement covers other countries too. Thus on Palau Archipelago, which has been under U.S. trusteeship for nearly 40 years, a constitution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes 3 years ago outlawing nuclear materials and nuclear weapons (all this was approved by the legislative organs of the Republic of Belau, as the territory of the Palau Archipelago is now called). Father Walter Lini, prime minister of the State of Vanuatu, has stated that U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons cannot drop anchor off his country's shores. The Indian newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS, citing instances of antinuclear actions and in particular tracing the same trend in events in New Caledonia, comes to the conclusion that New Zealand's position is in some sense "a reflection of the general antinuclear sentiments in the southern Pacific."

The effective annexation of the trust Pacific Islands -- under whatever cover -- should, according to the calculations of American strategists, bring the U.S. west coast 10,000 km closer to the shores of the Asian Continent. But at the same time these actions by Washington help to involve the peoples of the Pacific region in the common struggle of the peoples of the world against bellicose U.S. imperialism.

U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE POLICY CONDEMNED

LD032359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state, announced to Congress the plans to provide U.S. military assistance during the 1986 fiscal year. Among the main recipients of such aid will be Israel, Pakistan, South Korea, Thailand, and El Salvador. Vladimir Beloshapko comments:

Schneider advertised the present administration's policy in the sphere of supplying armaments abroad almost as if this were a factor for stability in the world. What stability is this high-ranking U.S. spokesman talking about? If it is a question of preserving the status quo in countries ruled by aggressive reactionary regimes, of maintaining into the future the tension in the so-called hot beds around the world, then the deliveries of U.S. weapons represent without a doubt a decisive factor in maintaining this kind of stability. But if this concept is to be understood in the generally accepted sense, that is, meaning lessening tension in the world, eliminating the conflicts, removing mistrust and suspicion from the sphere of interstate relations, then U.S. weapons have not ever, not anywhere, brought the peoples even a bit closer to achieving these noble aims. The list Mr Schneider presented about the proposed U.S. militarist injections during the next fiscal year only comes to confirm this most clearly.

The Near East has not known peace for many years now. The reason for this is well known: Israel's aggressive interventionist policy, a policy which could not, of course, be followed without all-round support from Washington, and in particular without U.S. arms. Now, as Tel Aviv has sharply stepped up the policy of terror and repression on occupied southern Lebanon, Washington makes the decision to increase the military assistance to Israel during 1986 by $400 million, bringing it thus to $1.8 billion. This means frank encouragement for a raging aggressor and incitement toward new adventures against the Arab countries.

In Southwest Asia, the quarrelsome nature of Pakistan's military regime raises justified concern among the countries of the region. Pakistan's territory has been turned into a support base for the Afghan counterrevolution. Islamabad's policy is very prone to anti-Indian motives too. Finally, it is known that Pakistan has come very close to creating its own nuclear weapons. And so this country, turned by the U.S. into a springboard for interference in the affairs of neighboring countries, is to be given almost $580 million.

On the same principle, there is to be a sharp increase in the military aid for Thailand, a country which the United States is using more and more actively for subversion against Cambodia.

The regime in El Salvador too will get its share, and so will consequently the other friends on whom Washington relies to carry out its own aggressive designs all over the world. Thus, U.S. weapons will flood into just those regions where an explosive situation prevails, and prevails, incidentally, because of the United States and its henchmen among the local aggressive regimes.

The geography of U.S. military aid speaks more convincingly than any arguments put forward by Washington's official spokesmen.

25 YEARS OF U.S. 'IMPERIALISM' TOWARD CUBA VIEWED

LD031338 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 3 Mar 85

["A Quarter of a Century of Terrorism and Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 3 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Tomorrow it will be twenty-five years since the day when U.S. imperialism committed one of the biggest subversive acts against revolutionary Cuba. On March 4, 1960, as a result of an act of sabotage staged by agents of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, the French ship La Coubre, which brought armament and ammunition to Cuba from Belgium, exploded at the Port of Havana. The blast severely damaged port facilities and left 70 people dead and more than 100 injured.

The barbarous act of international terrorism marked Washington's transition to a sharp increase in economic and political pressure on the Cuban revolution with a view to making it swerve off the chosen road and yield to Washington's diktat. However, the attempts to intimidate Cuba failed.

The Cuban people countered them by rallying closer round the Republic's revolutionary government. It is significant that it was in his speech at the funeral of the victims of the subversive act in Port Havana that Fidel Castro put forward the most popular slogan of the revolution "Patria o Muerte", which reflected the Cubans' determination to defend to the end the freedom and independence of their homeland.

The quarter of a century that has passed since has seen the United States' systematic hostile actions against Cuba which became the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. Suffice it to recall the economic blockade of the island, the failed intervention of the U.S. hirelings in Playa Giron in 1961. Acts of international terrorism always figured prominently in Washington's anti-Cuban intrigues. The blast at the La Coubre was followed by acts of sabotage organized by U.S. CIA agents against Cuba's economic facilities.

Later on the CIA repeatedly prepared assassination attempts on Fidel Castro, staged terrorist acts against Cuban diplomats, and organized the explosion on a Cuban civil plane in Barbados.

The present Washington administration has broadened the sphere of its terrorists' actions. In recent years, in the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the U.S. CIA has been using the criminal "experience" which it had gained in actions against Cuba. It is not fortuitous that the piratic acts against commercial ships at Nicaraguan ports, which aroused worldwide indignation and were condemned by the International Court of Justice in The Hague, is a peculiar continuation of the crime at the port of Havana twenty-five years ago.

They is why the grim anniversary of the explosion of the La Coubre is yet another reminder to the world of the policy of international terrorism, which is being pursued by the United States and which contradicts the elementary norms of relations between states.

BUSH REMARKS ON U.S. AID TO AFRICA ASSAILED

LD021941 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- Before leaving on a tour of a number of African countries, U.S. Vice-President George Bush thought it necessary to come to the National Press Club to speak about famine in Africa. When there, he began right away to talk about the "unprecedented humanitarian aid given by America over several past months" IZVESTIYA said today. There is no denying he went on, that U.S. Congress really sets money aside for programs of aid to some developing countries, including African states. But Bush did not utter a word either about the sources of that "aid" or about its true aims. This is why he kept silent, of course, also about the damage done to Africa by the rapacious activities of transnational corporations.

Transnationals' investments in Africa have long paid off for themselves and been bringing in profits, which are now 3.5 to 4 times bigger than the financial inputs. The damage done to developing countries by imperialist states is hard to calculate precisely. But in any case it is huge: Different specialists estimate it at 90 billion dollars a year or more.

Even in the "legalized" framework of unequal exchanges with capitalist countries, Africa loses, according to UN estimates, six billion dollars a year. But these figures, while exceeding the sum total of the aid of not only the United States but also of the entire West, were not mentioned in Bush's speech.

Speaking in the House Foreign Affairs Committee a week before that, State Secretary George Shultz said it should be borne in mind that U.S. programs of foreign aid were vitally significant to the attainment of America's foreign policy aims. And these aims are well-known. They are to ensure most favourable conditions for the sway of American imperialism, if possible, throughout the world. As to Africa, the state secretary said that he meant programs of food aid to strategically important African countries in order to facilitate private-capital-oriented reforms in their agriculture (which is the key economic sector in these countries).

The American Government makes a clamorous show out of its provision of aid to starving Africans. But the giving hand this tin is moved [as received] not by the compassion of a "good neighbour", as [word indistinct] the United States, but by the ruthless logic of a beast of prey: if someone has got in trouble, his position must be taken advantage of so that [words indistinct] put him in bondage. This meaning of American aid was left out by the vice-president in his speech.

BATMONH ADDRESSES MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CADRES

PM041212 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "J. Batmonh's Speech"]

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Mar -- During the seventh 5-Year Plan the Mongolian people have under the MPRP's leadership scored significant successes in implementing the crucial tasks of socioeconomic development outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress, J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, pointed out. He was speaking at a meeting with workers of the MPRP Central Committee apparatus.

It is the very important task of party organizations, the Mongolian leader said, to develop the traditions accumulated over many decades and to make active use of the very rich experience of the CPSU and other fraternal parties in the light of today's demands. The unity and cohesion of the party and the people are being strengthened still more in the struggle to complete the building of the material and technical base of socialism in Mongolia. The MPRP Central Committee concentrates its chief attention on enhancing the effectiveness and militancy of the party's organizational work to implement the tasks of developing the economy and enhancing the people's material well-being and cultural level.

The party's vanguard role is increasing as we advance further along the path of socialist building, J. Batmonh pointed out. Special attention must be devoted to consistently fulfilling the MPRP's socioeconomic policy and to improve educational work among young people, and it is necessary to arm very broad sections of the population with firm faith in the ideals of socialism and proletarian internationalism in the struggle against ideological subversion on the part of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism under conditions of the present serious exacerbation of the international situation. It is important to devote special attention now to exposing the slanderous fabrications of imperialism's propaganda apparatus, which is trying to mislead the young generation and belittle the Soviet people's outstanding role in defeating German fascism and Japanese militarism and falsifying the significance of the Soviet Union's great victory.

PRAVDA REPORTS DPRK LOCAL ELECTION RESULTS

PM271214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Close Unity"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Feb -- Elections to local organs of people's power -- province, city, and district people's assemblies -- were held in the DPRK last sunday. As the report of the central electoral commission disseminated here points out, voting took place amid high activeness on the part of citizens. All registered voters participated. The best representatives of the working class, the cooperative peasantry, and the labor intelligentsia are among the almost 29,000 elected people's representatives who have become deputies.

These elections, the newspaper NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, writes today, have demonstrated the close unity of the party and the people and the determination of the republic's working people to strengthen worker-peasant power, to achieve a new upsurge in socialist building, and worthily greet this year's 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation and 40th anniversary of the creation of the Workers Party of Korea.

PAKISTANI ELECTION SHOWS REGIME'S 'UNPOPULARITY'

PM281634 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Latest Farce"]

[Text] It took the Pakistani military regime 8 years to decide to hold parliamentary elections. And after twice being postponed in the past few years, the elections were finally held 25 February. This, however, was by no means the event for which Pakistanis had been waiting so long and which was meant to reflect their opinion on the main questions of the countrys' socioeconomic and political life.

In fact, how can there be any question of the voters' freely expressing their will given the maintenance of martial law in Pakistan in a situation where political activity is banned and at a time when the main figures among the regime's opponents were jailed or put under house arrest on the eve of the elections. Can one talk about the legitimacy of the elections of practically all the political parties boycotted them as the military administration's latest farce?

Why did the Pakistani military leadership need these pseudodemocratic measures which it has carried out recently? Whereas last December's so-called referendum was meant to give a semblance of "legitimacy" to the ruling regime, the current elections were intended to demonstrate the "democracy" of its rule. To all appearances, the Pakistani rulers failed to achieve either the one or the other. According to opposition claims, only 10 percent of voters took part in the referendum. Although the final results of the recent elections have still not been announced, reports from Islamabad testify that the percentage voting this time may have been even lower.

It is typical that virtually all aspects of the military administration's policy, including its foreign policy course, which has been placed at the service of U.S. hegemonist interests in this part of the world, are now being sharply criticized in Pakistan. The attempts by the United States and its allies to nudge Pakistan into becoming a front-line state not only threatens our security militarily, but is destroying our economy and creating domestic instability, Air Force Marshal Asghar Khan, retired, a well-known Pakistani politician, said in an interview with THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Commenting on the Pakistani elections, observers are noting first and foremost that they have again demonstrated the military regime's unpopularity among the people and the growing opposition to it from the forces devoted to the restoration of democracy in the country. The way to stabilize the political situation in the country, they point out, does not lie in cosmetic measures to embellish the military regime but in the real restoration of democratic norms and the pursuit of policies corresponding to the Pakistani people's fundamental interests.

TASS ON PAKISTANI PLANS TO BUY NEW U.S. WEAPONS

LD041342 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] New Delhi March 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito reports:

According to a report of the Indian news agency UNI, Pakistan is currently holding talks with the USA to purchase anti-submarine reconnaissance plans "Orion" and sounding out the possibility of getting the latest radars for the "F-16" fighter bombers as well as medium-range "air-to-air" missiles.

As the UNI agency points out, Islamabad has already concluded an agreement with the USA on the supply of four "Hawkeye" aircraft fitted out with a long range radar and control system and for "Mohawk" reconnaissance planes. The Pakistani military strategists wish to obtain the "Orion" aircraft in order to strengthen the country's Navy. At present such aircraft of the USA are deployed in the military base in Diego Garcia Island and are used for intelligence purposes in the Indian Ocean, the UNI points out.

The buildup of Pakistan's military preparations with the assistance of the United States is a source of deep concern in India. Talking to students of the university in the city of Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh State) defence minister P.V. Narasimha Rao described as "irrelevant" the inventions by the Pakistani ruling circles aimed at justifying the buildup of the Pakistani Armed Forces by a "threat" from Afghanistan.

PRAVDA REPORTS BANGLADESH ELECTIONS CANCELED

PM041234 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "Elections Canceled"]

[Text] Dhaka, 3 Mar -- The cancellation of the parliamentary elections scheduled for 6 April this year has been officially announced in Bangladesh. A press release disseminated here by the Central Electoral Commission points out that this step has been taken in connection with the referendum scheduled for 21 March on the question of the people's attitude toward the policy and the programs of the military authorities.

New York, 3 Mar -- Reporting the cancellation of the parliamentary elections in Bangladesh, AP points out that previously the chief opposition groupings in that country had stated their intention to boycott the elections, which have already been postponed twice, in connection with the fact that it was planned to hold them under conditions of the maintenance of martial law. The agency points out that the day before the elections were canceled the authorities renewed the ban on political activity and imposed a curfew.

VNA DENIES PROSPECTS OF SIHANOUK-SRV TALKS

PM011530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Refutation of Stories"]

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Feb -- In connection with the reports which are being disseminated by the Western mass media alleging that talks are possible between Vietnam and Sihanouk, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY has issued a statement, which says in particular:

The SRV recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate government of the Cambodian people. Vietnam fully supports the PRK stance condemning the Pol Pot supporters and all those cooperating with them within the framework of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" which is struggling against the Cambodian people.

The SRV fully supports the PRK Government's policy with respect to the Cambodians who have left the ranks of the Pol Pot supporters and gone over to the side of the people's power.

VINOGRADOV VIEWS 'CRIMINAL WAR' AGAINST PRK

PM041207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Vinogradov "International Commentary": "Gambling on Confrontation"]

[Text] Alarming reports are currently coming in from the Cambodian-Thai border region. Gangs of Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reactionaries entrenched on Thai territory are attacking peaceful villages in Cambodia, killing peasants, plundering and setting fire to houses and food stores, and blowing up roads and bridges. The raiders receive direct air and artillery support from the Thai Army.

These provocative acts are being resolutely rebuffed. As the Cambodian news agency SPK reports, during a recently completed operation units of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, with the support of Vietnamese volunteers, routed major Khmer reactionary gangs.

The inhabitants of PRK border provinces -- Battambang, Siem reap, Kaoh Kong, Preah Vihear -- have not known peace for more than 6 years. For more than 6 years, surviving Pol Pot supporters have terrorized the population of these regions, still counting on overthrowing the legitimate government of the PRK and restoring the former regime in the country. What stance do the Western "supporters of democracy" take on this question? After all, they have yet to say a single word in condemnation of those who continue to perpetrate crimes on Cambodian soil.

The West prefers to call the Khmer emigres' piratical actions the "struggle for the right to self-determination," and to call their ringleaders the "coalition government." It does not matter that this so-called "government" represents no one but renegades and the butchers of the Cambodian people. They are still gambling on it in whipping up tension in Southeast Asia, disturbed as it still is. It is no accident that a huge portion of the total U.S. military aid to Thailand is being allocated to militarize regions located along the Cambodian border.

The recent visit to Bangkok by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Armitage once again demonstrated the dangerous nature of Washington's designs. During his meeting with Thai Foreign Minister S. Sawetsila, the Pentagon's envoy stressed that the United States does not intend to leave Southeast Asia or lessen its attention toward the region. There need be no doubt that special attention will be paid to the permanently smouldering hotbed of military conflagration on the Cambodian-Thai border. Before now the Pentagon has openly used the weapons delivered to Thailand to fan this hotbed even more, ordering combat hardware to be shipped into the Pol Pot camps. The White House's course toward the further militarization of the ASEAN countries is fraught with the risk of new complications in their relations with the Indochinese states. This turn of events cannot but cause serious concern among the region's peoples for their security and future.

There is one more aspect. With increasing frequency, voices in Washington have recently been calling for "active participation in the resolution of the Cambodian problem" and for military aid to be granted officially to the Pol Pot formations. As the Singapore newspaper BUSINESS TIMES noted, public opinion is being purposefully prepared for the prospect of unconcealed U.S. interference in the region's affairs. The Thai foreign minister also appealed to the United States and Western countries to increase weapons deliveries to the Pol Pot supporters, confirming Bangkok's readiness to give all-around support to Cambodian reaction. It is clear that plans to extend the criminal war against the PRK lie behind such appeals.

The region's peoples resolutely reject the imperialist policy of whipping up tension and kindling military conflicts. Dialogue, not confrontation, is the way to resolve the disputes existing in relations between the two groups of Southeast Asian states. The position of the three fraternal countries -- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- as set forth in the decisions of the recent conference of those states' foreign ministers is marked by goodwill and a constructive approach. The unquiet region of Southeast Asia can be transformed into a zone of peace and stability only by means of talks.

BRIEFS

LAO ENVOY DECORATED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for great work in the development and strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of that country in the Soviet Union, Khamta Douangthongla, has been awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Mar 85 LD]

VOROTNIKOV, SERBIA'S IKONIC MEET IN BELGRADE

LD042038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1940 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TASS) -- Talks were held in Belgrade today between Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is here on an official visit, and Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly. On the same day, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Serbia gave a dinner at which Vitaliy Vorotnikov and Branislav Ikonic exchanged toasts.

It was noted with satisfaction that relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY are developing successfully. The resolve was confirmed to continue strengthening and broadening relations on the basis of principles and accords contained in joint documents adopted as a result of summit-level meetings. The sides discussed the state of friendly ties between the RSFSR and the Socialist Republic of Serbia and reviewed prospects for their further development within the framework of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, after pointing out possibilities that exist for extending contacts in various fields. There was also an exchange of views on certain international issues.

The chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers told of how the working people of the Russian Federation and all Soviet people are working selflessly under the guidance of the CPSU to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The people are successfully carrying out tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and are preparing for the next party congress.

The president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly informed the guests about how the working people of Yugoslavia are implementing the decisions of the 12th LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] Congress and the "long-term program for economic stabilization," and about how the members of the League of Communists of Serbia are preparing for the 13th LCY Congress, which is scheduled for mid-1986.

Both sides noted the great importance of this year's 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Vitaliy Vorotnikov noted the great contribution of the people of Yugoslavia to the rout of fascism and their heroism and courage in the fight against the enemy. The friendship and mutual support of the people of our countries, he said, were forged in the crucible of joint struggle. In Yugoslavia, said Branislav Ikonic, the role of the Soviet Union in winning the victory over fascism and the combat cooperation of the Red Army and the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia in the liberation of Belgrade and the eastern regions of the country is highly appreciated. Yugoslav working people hold sacred the memory of Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the joint struggle against a common enemy on the territory of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav Reportage

For Yugoslav media coverage of the visit to Belgrade by Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which began on 4 March, see the Yugoslav section of the 4 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER REPORTS ON GENSCHER VISIT TO MOSCOW

Gromyko-Genscher Talks

LD041436 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A.A. Gromyko's Conversation With H.-D. Genscher"]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, on 4 March met and talked with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister for foreign affairs, who is currently on a short working visit in Moscow.

In the course of the conversation they discussed a number of international problems as well as questions concerning bilateral Soviet-West German relations.

Andrey Gromyko gave a principled evaluation of the U.S. policy as the prime cause of the current international tensions. It was pointed out that the U.S. Administration, which is out to ensure military superiority for itself, is continuing to whip up the arms race, both nuclear and conventional, and wishes to turn outer space also into an arena of confrontation. A tense situation remains in Europe, where the deployment, including on the FRG's territory, of new American first-strike nuclear missile weapons is continuing.

In opposition to that dangerous course, the Soviet Union pursues a policy toward a radical improvement of the whole international situation and toward a quest for practical ways for ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space, Andrey Gromyko stressed.

In this connection, the attention of Hans-Dietrich Genscher was attracted to the Soviet foreign policy initiatives spelled out in Konstantin Chernenko's speech, in particular in his speech of February 22, this year, where emphasis is laid on the idea that the Soviet Union intends to act constructively and in a businesslike manner at the upcoming talks with the USA on a package of mutually interconnected questions of outer space and nuclear weapons, by strictly adhering in all parts to the agreement reached on the subject and on the aim of these talks. Success of the talks will depend on whether the American side acts likewise.

In this context of the problem of preventing a militarization of outer space, the Soviet side expressed concern over the stand of the FRG Government on the American space plans. The FRG's joining in "research work" to create outer space weapons capable of strikes, Andrey Gromyko said, would actually make it an accomplice in the violation of the treaty on antiballistic missile defense and thus in the torpedoing of the whole process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons. Hope has been expressed that the FRG Government would display on that issue of principled significance an attitude according with the interests of peace.

Pointing out that an essential component part of the upcoming Geneva talks is the question of medium-range nuclear weapons, Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the FRG Government, which repeatedly declared its interest in resolving that issue, could contribute to the success of the talks in that area by taking measures to end the deployment of American missiles on FRG territory.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher declared in general terms for lessening the present-day international tensions and for continuing political East-West dialogue.

At the same time, he set forth the old known viewpoint of the FRG's Government on the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and tried to interpret U.S. actions in the outer space field in a distorted light.

In examining the state of things in Europe, Andrey Gromyko placed special emphasis on the need for a strict respect for territorial-political realities which came about as a result of World War II and the postwar development. The inadmissibility of attempts by certain circles in the FRG to call into question the European borders sealed by the Yalta agreement of the allied powers and a number of international treaties, including between the FRG and the socialist countries, as well as the Helsinki Final Act, was pointed out.

In the course of the meeting, the intention of the sides to contribute to the success of the Stockholm conference was reaffirmed. The Soviet side stressed the great significance of the proposals of the socialist countries to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, which would lead to essential positive changes in the international situation.

Touching upon the state of things at the Vienna talks, Andrey Gromyko expressed the hope that the NATO countries, including the FRG, will use the opportunities inherent in the fresh Soviet initiative of February 14 this year, to achieve, at last, the first tangible results at these talks.

In an exchange of views on questions pertaining to bilateral relations, Andrey Gromyko and Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed satisfaction with the general state of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural ties, and confirmed readiness to develop mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of the Moscow treaty of 1970 and the other Soviet-West German agreements. At the same time, the Soviet side stressed in that connection that the main, decisive element in relations between the USSR and the FRG has been and remains the security issue. To make progress on this issue, it takes joint efforts, manifestations of political will on both sides, and effective measures to eliminate the difficulties which have cropped up in recent years.

On the same day, Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, during which they exchanged toasts.

Present at the luncheon were Alexey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Vladimir Semenov, USSR ambassador to the FRG, and other officials.

Present from the West German side were persons accompanying Hans-Dietrich Genscher on his visit and FRG Ambassador to the USSR Hans-Jorg Kastl.

Genscher Press Conference

LD041824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1731 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar (TASS) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and FRG foreign minister, spoke today at a press conference held at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry. He spoke about the talks he had here today with Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister.

In his address to the press conference, Genscher agreed with the USSR foreign minister's assessment that the talks were useful. The FRG foreign minister said that he discussed with Andrey Gromyko both the development of bilateral relations and international problems and the questions of disarmament. He said his government was interested in seeing a positive outcome to the talks between the USSR and the United States, which begin 12 March in Geneva.

During the exchange of views, Genscher went on to say, we touched on questions relating to crisis areas in various parts of the world, including Central America, the Near East, and so on.

When asked whether the FRG's position on "star wars" would have a negative influence on the results of the Geneva talks, Genscher confined himself to general remarks about the "contribution" of the government to "the creation of favorable climate for the talks." At the same time, he said the Geneva talks would be qualitatively different from all previous talks on disarmament. Immediate results could not be expected from them.

In reply to a question about manifestations of revanchism in the FRG, Genscher referred to a statement made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl in the Bundestag last Wednesday in which the latter denied that revanchist aspirations in the country posed a danger, a denial also made by other officials in the FRG in their statements.

DPA on Press Conference

LD041609 Hamburg DPA in German 1504 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, 4 Mar (DPA) -- After the conclusion of his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on Monday in Moscow, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke in favor of opening a new chapter in East-West relations. Referring to the Soviet-American arms control talks beginning on 12 March, Genscher said at a news conference in Moscow that there is now, in his view, the opportunity for such a development. The Federal Government wants to make its contribution to this.

According to information from German delegation circles, during the meeting with Genscher, Gromyko affirmed the Soviet position, already known, which is based on intense criticism of the American plans for a missile defense system in space. There have been no new aspects in Moscow's position on this key issue, it was also said. Genscher stressed that a new phase of detente has to be created "more intensively, durably, and more long-term" than the first phase of detente.

The federal foreign minister, who, following the news conference began the journey to Helsinki, described his lightning visit in Moscow as a "stop-over". He had been able to affirm to Gromyko that the several hours of talks had been "useful." He described his meeting with Gromyko as the continuation of the exchange of views which he has been conducting with the Soviet foreign minister for many years. Both regarded the 1-day meeting, which had been talked about "for some time" already, as "proper." It was said in diplomatic circles that Genscher's short visit to Moscow was not intended to preempt the planned official visit by Gromyko to Bonn. A date for this vist has apparently not yet been fixed.

In his own words, Genscher stressed to Gromyko the significance of the eastern treaties and of the Helsinki Final Act. They provide the framework within which the Federal Republic wants to make its contribution to the cooperation between East and West.

With respect to the accusations of revanchism, Genscher told the press that he explained the most recent report by Federal Chancellor Kohl on the state of the nation. "This is a statement of goodwill and of peaceful intentions. This policy meets with the broadest support in our country."

With respect to the forthcoming Soviet-American arms control negotiations, Genscher said that in Moscow he had his conviction confirmed that the United States and the Soviet Union have prepared for these talks "seriously" and will conduct them in a constructive way. He pleaded for the removal of existing mistrust and pointed out that the multinational arms control talks on troop reductions in Vienna and the European conference on disarmament in Stockholm can promote such a process. The European states have an important role to play at such multinational talks and cannot remain mere observers.

With respect to inner-German relations, Genscher told the press that the relationship between the Federal Republic and the GDR plays an important role. The thing that distinguishes the two German states as a community of responsibility is the will on both sides to contribute to the improvement of East-West relations. Not "additional burdens" but rather "positive impulses" for the East-West relationship should emanate from these relations.

Genscher Departs

LD041902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Moscow this afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by Kornyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Semenov, and other officials as well as by Kastl [FRG ambassador to the USSR]. Before his flight, Genscher gave a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

FRANCE'S DUMAS TO VISIT USSR FIRST HALF OF MARCH

PM041732 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On a Visit to the USSR by the French External Relations Minister"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, R. Dumas, French external relations minister, will pay a visit to the USSR in the first half of March this year.

PRAVDA CITES L'HUMANITE ON CHERNENKO BOOK

PM041411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Important Publication"]

[Text] Paris, 3 Mar -- The newspaper L'HUMANITE emphasizes the great significance of the publication in France of the book "The People and the Party Are United" by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This book's author, the newspaper writes, is the leader of a country inhabited by hundreds of millions of people, the world's second industrial power, which has risen in less than three-fourths of a century from the gloom of lawlessness to the starry expanses.

This gives his statements a weight corresponding to the Soviet Union's real role in the world.

Every statement by the Soviet leader, L'HUMANITE goes on to point out, is imbued with constant concern for peace and disarmament. They reflect the serious concern at the ever increasing danger to which American imperialism and its desire to build up the arms race are subjecting peace throughout the world. In this connection, the newspaper recalls a statement by the Soviet leader: "Peace, which we value very greatly, enables us in the Soviet Union to steadily raise the material and spiritual living standards of the millions of masses of working people."

ALIYEV, DEMICHEV ATTEND KARELIAN-FINNISH SOIREE

LD042256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive soiree devoted to the 150th anniversary of the first publication of the Karelian-Finnish epos "Kalevala" was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrades Aliyev, Demichev, representatives of the public, literary and arts figures, as well as Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR. [video shows long shot of platform, shot of audience, then closeup of Aliyev sitting next to Demichev and unidentified men]

Comrade Stepanov, first secretary ofthe Karelian Obkom, who spoke about "Kalevala," and the other speakers, stressed that the political model of the epos and its lofty humanist ideas are dear and understandable to millions of people. The eternal creation has steadfastly entered the treasury of the homeland's and the world's literature, and is heard now in almost 100 languages. New translations of the epos have been published for the portentous date in a number of union republics.

UK PARTICIPATING IN 'WINTEX-CIMEX 85' EXERCISE

PM041640 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov article under the rubric "Betrayed by the Facts": "Rehearsing Nuclear Aggression"]

[Text] London, 2 Mar -- Government offices, military headquarters, and police headquarters throughout Britain are now conducting what the weekly NEW STATESMAN describes as a "full-scale, secret rehearsal for nuclear war." It is referring to NATO's military maneuvers known as "Wintex-Cimex 85" which began recently and in which Britain is participating along with its bloc partners.

During this grim "rehearsal," the magazine points out, detailed plans are being drawn up to mobilize civil and military resources, and "key decisions" are being made, including the declaration of war against the Warsaw Pact states. Orders on the call up of reservists, draft legislation granting the government "emergency powers," and other documents marked "secret" are being prepared. Sessions of the centralized "transition to War Committee" are being held behind closed doors. Similar committees have been set up within each government department. A "standing Committee on Information Policy" has been set up within the prime minister's office with the task of carrying out the appropriate manipulation of the press.

According to documents in the possession of the NEW STATESMAN, special attention is being paid to plans for the "suppression of internal dissent." In this respect, anti-war organizations and trade unions are regarded as the "principal internal threat" and subject to "elimination."

NATO's "invisible" "Wintex-Cimex 85" exercises are the latest alarming evidence of the preparation for war that is continuing in the North Atlantic bloc countries.

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE VIEWS GROMYKO VISIT TO ITALY

PM041257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Paklin report under the rubric "The Day's Events": "Useful Talks"]

[Text] Rome -- The Soviet-Italian talks in Rome lasted 3 days. In the course of his official visit, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, met and talked with the top Italian leaders.

The Rome talks were the natural continuation of the Soviet-Italian political dialogue which has been going on all these years and were an important constituent part of this dialogue. They confirmed quite clearly that real potential and the desire on both sides for the further development of our countries' relations exist.

Soviet-Italian dialgoue goes far beyond the bounds of bilateral relations. This was clearly manifested at the Rome talks. The participants analyzed the main international problems in depth. Naturally, attention was concentrated in the first instance on how to avoid the nuclear apocalypse and strengthen peace. They devoted particular attention to the forthcoming Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States on questions of space and nuclear arms. Italy is not participating directly in the talks. But together with the other West European states it is capable of promoting constructive progress at the talks through concrete actions.

It is well known that Washington managed to secure the consent of a number of West European countries, Italy included, to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. It is no secret that now the United States is trying to involve its West Eurpean NATO allies in plans for "star wars" preparations.

What position will Italy take on this important question? "I will not conceal the fact that we would like to see Italy among those who are raising their voices against the takeoff of the arms race to cosmic heights and in favor of slowing down the military conveyor belts and then stopping them," A.A. Gromyko said at the luncheon held in his honor by Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti.

The agreement Soviet-Italian statement notes in this connection: "The sides consider it very important that the forthcoming Geneva talks take place in a businesslike, constructive spirit and make it possible to find positive solutions to the problems of preventing an arms race in space and radically reducing nuclear armaments, including medium-range weapons, on the basis of effective and balanced agreements with the safeguarding of everyone's security interests."

The Italian public showed great interest in and attention to the visit. But there are also politicians in Italy who are trying to minimize the visit's significance and misrepresent its meaning and objectives. This is being done to suit those American political circles which would like to hamper dialogue between the Soviet Unicn and West European states, condemning them to the role of extras in the international arena.

Wide circles of the Italian public, despite these attempts, regard the development of relations with the Soviet Union as an important element in Italy's foreign policy. They advocate a constructive Soviet-Italian dialogue helping to strengthen mutual understanding between our countries.

ITALIAN DEMONSTRATION OPPOSES 'STAR WARS'

PM041209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Reportage by special correspondents G. Zafesov and V. Mikhaylov: "Italians Against 'Star Wars'"]

[Excerpts] Venice, 3 Mar -- In recent days the sky over Venice has turned turtle, as it were: The rain is pouring down incessantly, and a cold wind is blowing from the sea.

Despite the bad weather, many thousands of people have come to this city today from different ends of Italy to participate in a mass demonstration for peace and disarmament organized on the intitiative of the Italian Communist Party [PCI].

The demonstrators' words echo an article published the previous day in the newspaper L'UNITA, in which the PCI organ evaluates the upcoming Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States as a positive step toward preventing the disastrous consequences that might result from the creation of an arms system for "star wars." "The spread of nuclear rivarly into space activates the processes of miltiarization," the newspaper writes, "and increases the danger of war."

Reflecting the opinion of Italian Communists, L'UNITA urges European governments, including the Italian Government, to promote the creation of a climate of trust which would have a favorable effect on the course of the upcoming talks. Italian Communists urge the Italian Government to set an example and refuse the new deployment of American missiles in Comiso, planned for this spring.

The demonstrators filled Venice's largest square with three thousands-strong columns. Above their heads were the slogans: "No to 'star wars' and missiles!" "Ban nuclear weapons!" "Let only peaceful stars shine in the sky!" "Space must serve peace, not war!"

In conclusion there was a large rally at which PCI Secretary General A. Natta delivered a speech.

Italy's broad public is displaying ever greater alarm in connection with the plans being nurtured by the U.S. Administration to wage "star wars," he said. The idea of the militarization of space must be rejected by Italy and other West European countries.

NETHERLANDS CP DISCUSSES INTERNAL UNITY

PM041206 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents: "For Social Progress. At the 29th Netherlands Communist Party Congress"]

[Excerpts] Amsterdam, 3 Mar -- The routine, 29th, Netherlands Communist Party [CPN] Congress is continuing its work.

Its participants are discussing the problems of activating the struggle of the working people and the country's entire population against the absolute power of the monoplies, against the antiworker policy of the right-wing forces, and for peace and social progress.

E. Izeboud, chairman of the CPN Central Committee, delivered a speech at the congress.

Touching on internal party questions, E. Izebound pointed out that the congress must strengthen the CPN's unity and give a new boost to the party's organizational cohesion. In conclusion, the chairman of the CPN Central Committee mentioned the great significance of this year's 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

There was extensive discussion of the draft resolution proposed by the CPN Central Committee, which defines the main directions of the party's activity in the immediate future.

AUCCTU DELEGATION ATTENDS BELGIUM PEACE FORUM

LD041719 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Brussels March 4 TASS -- Correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

Stepan Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the All-union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, who headed the delegation of the Soviet public at the international forum for peace and security in Europe, left Brussels for home today.

Stepan Shalayev met with E. Bruoun, burgomaster of the Belgian capital. During the conversation the sides expressed concern over the present-day complicated international situation. They stressed it was imperative for all countries and peoples to work for disarmament and the removal of the threat of war. S. Shalayev and E. Bruoun exchanged views concerning prospects for the development of trade union ties between the Soviet Union and Belgium.

S. Shalayev also had a conversation with Andre van den Broucke, chairman of the General Federation of Labour of Belgium. They exchanged views about the work of the international forum for peace and security in Europe, in organising which Andre van den Broucke took an active part.

During the conversation the sides noted that the struggle for putting a brake on the arms race and averting war was one of the most important tasks of the trade unions, that the arms race did not create additional jobs but squandered enormous material resources. Those funds could be used for meeting the social and cultural needs of the working people and for aid to the developing countries.

It was stressed at the meeting that the resolutions on problems of preserving peace, adopted by Soviet and Belgian trade unions, and an appeal by the socialist countries' trade unions to Western trade unions opened up vast prospects for establishing more vigorous all-round cooperation between the All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions and Belgium's General Federation of Labour in the work for peace and against nuclear catastrophe. The sides also exchanged information and views on questions pertaining to the work of Soviet and Belgian trade unions.

Results Summarized

LD042207 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Brussels March 4 TASS -- Correspondent Albert Balebanov reporting:

"The task which we have set before the international forum for peace and security in Europe has been fulfilled. A fruitful dialogue of members of the public from the European countries, the United States and Canada lasted for four days in Brussels and Houthalen Settlement. They discussed ways for terminating the arms race and improving the international situation", said Robert de Gendt, chairman of the Flemish peace center and one of the organizers of the international forum for peace and security in Europe. He was summing up the results of the European public meeting which ended its deliberations here.

The forum was held at the initiative of a group of Belgian state, political, trade union, public and religious figures. It was attended by over 200 delegates from 27 countries, including the Soviet Union.

"In the interests of safeguarding peace we wanted to make a constructive contribution to the solution of the most acute problems of the present day: termination of the unbridled arms race, prevention of armed conflicts in Europe and warding off the threat of militarization of outer space", said Ignas Lindemands, professor of the Catholic University of Louvain, chairman of the Belgian branch of the Pax Christi international Catholic peace movement.

"The delegates to the forum," Robert de Gendt said in his turn, "unanimously stressed the need of a serious and responsible approach to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations at Geneva on space and nuclear arms."

KOSOLAPOV, DELEGATION ATTEND PEACE FORUM IN FRG

LD042127 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tutzing (Bavaria) March 4 TASS -- A traditional international colloqium on peace, disarmament and arms control opened here today. It was organized by the Evangelical Academy in Tutzing, one of the biggest political science centers of West Germany engaged in the study of problems of East-West relations and the Bavarian "F.R.G.--U.S.S.R." Society with the assistance of the West German Government.

The colloqium is attended by political, public and religious figures, scientists, and publicists from West Germany, the Soviet Union, the United States, the G.D.R. and some other countries.

The Soviet delegation is led by Richard Kosolapov, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, a member of the committee of the parliamentary group of the U.S.S.R., chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST.

On behalf of the West German Government the participants were greeted by Alois Mertes, minister of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the F.R.G.

The colloqium will last till March 7.

BOVIN REVIEWS BOOK ON CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

PM041617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin article: "How the Camp David Deal Was Struck"]

[Text] The Political Literature Publishing House recently published Academician Ye. M. Primakov's book "The Story of a Deal, (U.S. Near East Policy in the Seventies and Early Eighties)" ["Istoriya Odnogo Sgovora. (Blizhnevostochnaya Politika SSHA v 70-e-Nachale 80-Kh Godov)"]. You can keep abreast of events, as they say, by reading the newspapers, of course, or by listening to the radio or watching television. But those people who want to improve and systematize their knowledge of the Near East problem, want a better understanding of the hidden motivating factors in operation there, and who are interested in considerably broadening the scope of their own thoughts and analysis will find Primakov's book both interesting and useful.

Relying on a wealth of factual material, the author attentively researches the preparation, context, and consequences of the Camp David agreements, which enabled Egypt to desert, to quit, the common front of Arab states opposing Israeli aggression.

History is not anonymous. History consists of people who make it. And Ye. M. Primakov skillfully combines politics and politicians and interweaves an analysis of the objective factors influencing the development of events with a study and characterization of the subjective factors. Particularly striking is the psychological portrait of Al-Sadat, clearly an adventurist in temperament, going all out to achieve his goal. Here is a curious feature. Al-Sadat writes in his memoirs: "My admiration for German militarism is beyond description. If I tried to describe it, I would not be able to find enough words in the Arabic language to express my enormous admiration and the depth of my love. Hitler impressed me as did the German military spirit before him." Mention of Hitler is found elsewhere in the book in another context. Outlining the figure of the Israeli premier, the author quotes an extract from a letter by Ben-Gurion, the founder and first president of Israel: "Begin is blatantly in the Hitler mold. He is a racist who is not averse to destroying all the Arabs in order to expand the state as much as possible... I see him as a dangerous threat to Israel's domestic and foreign situation." The Camp David brothers are a good match for one another.

When you read Ye. M. Primakov's book you are struck by the fact that each stage in the formation of the Camp David triple alliance seems to be accompanied by an accumulation of the most improbable zigzags, hypocrisy, and lies. You get the impression that everyone is deciving everyone else. There are many examples.

October 1971. Al-Sadat was in Moscow. "I always tell my people," he stated in the Kremlin, "that you stood beside us as sincere friends in our hour of adversity. I also believe that the imperialist powers' aim is to drive a wedge between us and the Soviet Union. This only benefits the United States and Zionism. I am convinced that the United States is pursuing three aims and in this respect is working hand in hand with Israel. First, they want to eliminate the Soviet presence in the region and create friction between the Soviet Union and the Arabs. Second, they are trying to isolate Egypt... And third, they want to eliminate all progressive regimes in the Arab world, which will be easy if Egypt is isolated." At that time, however, Al-Sadat has already assured the Americans of his readiness to "distance himself" from the Soviet Union. A complete about-face had already taken place which led in July 1972 to the ending of the Soviet military specialists' mission in Egypt....

March 1978. Israeli Defense Minister Weizman was visiting Cairo. "I am prepared to delete the word PLO from my vocabulary," Al-Sadat told him. "Does that mean that you accept our opposition to the creation of an independent Palestinian state?" Al-Sadat replied: "That is so but do not tell Begin about this on any account because he will announce it to the whole world. What we need is to create a good impression. We must appear in the right light in the declaration on principles...Then we will give you what you need." And then Al-Sadat announced "to the whole world" that he defended the Palestinians' interests and that the agreement with Israel was merely the prelude, the preparation for satisfying the Palestinians' rights.

June 1982. Israel invades Lebanon. Washington displays bewilderment and grief. The Americans' lie angered Israeli Defense Minister Sharon. "I have been discussing the possibility of just such an operation with them since September 1981," he told the Italian journalist O. Falacci. "In particular, I discussed this question with Defense Secretary Weinberger. I warned him: 'Do not appear shocked when we do it.' Nevertheless, that was what they did..."

August 1982. 'Arafat, besieged in West Beirut, received a message signed by R. Reagan's representative. The U.S. Administration would guarantee the safety of the Palestinian refugee camps after the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut. Less than 1 month later, however, there was carnage in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

I would repeat that, in general, everyone was deceiving everyone else. There be could no other way. You cannot pursue a dishonest policy honestly. And the author leads us, as it were, through the intricacies of egoistic schemes and tactical maneuvers, through the smokescreen of false statements in order to expose the essence of the events. And the essence is simple: The Americans used Al-Sadat to strengthen Israel's position on the one hand and to expand their presence in the Near East on the other.

The Camp David process is examined against a broad historical background. The seamy politics of the October 1973 war, the internal changes in Egypt, Israel's nuclear policy, the Lebanese events, the Iranian revolution, and the significance of Islamic fundamentalism are all described in varying degrees of detail, it is true, but always with a knowledge the matter. Although what I am writing can hardly be regarded as a review, I cannot refrain from making two observations.

First. The author frequently mentions the two Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and writes about the Fes conference decisions, the "Reagan plan," the U.S. Israeli "strategic" accords, and so forth. In my view it would be expedient to provide the full texts of these documents as an appendix to the book. This would enhance the book's scientific level and would clearly strengthen what could be called the standard of the argument.

Second. Academician Primakov understands, of course, that the difficulties, differences, and contradictions in the Arab world and the different approaches to Israel and to the Near East conflict in general have a most direct bearing on those questions he is examining. However, the intra-Arab dimension of Near East affairs, is virtually absent from the book. This impoverishes the analysis.

On the whole, then, I would say that Ye. M. Primakov's new book is worth reading. The time will be well spent.

ENVOY TO LEBANON DISCUSSES ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

NC011403 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami discussed the situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East with Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov today. After the meeting, the Soviet ambassador met with reporters and said:

[Begin recording] [Soldatov in Arabic] I thank the prime minister for this meeting, which included an exchange of views on the Lebanese situation and on many other issues.

[Unidentified reporter] What were the most important questions discussed at the meeting?

[Soldatov] The meeting was held at my request, as I wanted to brief the prime minister on the results of the meeting between U.S. and Soviet experts in Vienna.

[Reporter] Did Prime Minister Karami ask you to do anything in relation to the Security Council session?

[Soldatov] Naturally, but it's a secret.

[Reporter] How will the Soviet Union react to a U.S. veto at the Security Council?

[Soldatov] Negatively.

[Reporter] What impact have the Vienna talks had on the Lebanese and Middle East crises?

[Soldatov] In all our contacts on Lebanon, including those with the Americans, we try to do some good for Lebanon. Here I'm referring to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces -- Israel's army of aggression and occupation -- from Lebanon as soon as possible so the country can be liberated.

[Reporter] Is there any difference between the Lebanese crisis and the Middle East crisis?

[Soldatov] That depends on how you look at things. Undoubtedly, the Lebanese and Middle Eastern crises cannot be seen as entirely separate. They are interlinked. The other point is whether we can find a solution to the Lebanese crisis outside the context of the Middle East question. What is important is for Lebanon to become an independent, united, and sovereign state, and for the aggressor to withdraw from your territory. This problem can be solved with Syria's support and when the Lebanese unite as patriots. As you know, the problem is headed toward a solution. The liberation of Sidon proves this.

[Reporter] Do you expect the second and third stages of Israel's withdrawal to be carried out?

[Soldatov] I want to say that they must carry out the other stages of their withdrawal; it's chiefly in the interests of the Israeli people themselves. According to international law, they should have not committed an act of aggression by invading Lebanon. Israel's aggression in Lebanon has failed. The proof of this lies in the popular resistance campaign being waged in southern Lebanon.

[Reporter] A final question. Do you think 1985 will be the year in which the Lebanese and Middle Eastern crises are resolved?

[Soldatov] It's difficult for me to set any specific dates. Such a task appears difficult for you, too, as there are many influential factors and forces interacting here. Therefore, I don't want to specify any dates. However, that is primarily in the interests of the Israeli people themselves, and is in accordance with international law. Thus, the enemy must withdraw.

[Reporter] Did you discuss the possibility of providing military aid to Lebanon?

[Soldatov] Do you want to know everything? We'd like to keep a few secrets.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

IRAQ ATTACKS NAVAL TARGET, IRANIAN CITIES

LD051052 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad March 5 TASS -- The Iraqi Air Force hit on Monday afternoon "a large naval target" near the Iranian oil port Khark, an Iraqi Army spokesman says in an announcement.

During the past 24 hours, the report continues, the Iraqi Air Force made 103 combat sorties, attacking enemy positions and areas of concentration of Iranian troops. Losses in manpower and materiel were inflicted on the enemy.

Nicosia March 5 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that during the past 24 hours the Iraqi Air Force raided the cities of Ahvaz and Bushehr, causing damage to property at industrial projects in those cities and causing casualties.

Artillery fire was exchanged at the central and southern sections of the Iranian-Iraqi front.

ADDITION TO TV ITEM ON PLO-JORDAN ACCORD

The following addition pertains to the item headlined "TV Views PLO-Jordan Accord, Mubarak Remarks," published on pages H1 and H2 of the Soviet 4 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Insert the following paragraph after paragraph two on page H2:

A statement from representatives of communist and workers' parties of the Arab east on this agreement was published in our press. It says in particular that the Amman agreement threatens the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian revolution, aggravates the rift within the PLO ranks, leads to a deepening of contradictions among Arab states, and opens the way to strengthening U.S.-Israeli influence in the region. (supplying additional paragraph)

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA DISCUSSES INITIATIVES

LD051012 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Managua March 5 TASS -- Central America is living through a period of dangerous tension through the fault of the USA, which is grossly violating the rights of the peoples of the region, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega stated at a press conference here upon his return from Uruguay. He stressed that Washington's subversive actions against Nicaragua constituted a breach of the basic norms of state-to-state relations.

Having assumed a course of strangling the Sandinista people's revolution, Daniel Ortega continued, the Reagan administration is raising artificial obstacles to the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and resorting to gross pressure and threats in its bid to force some countries participating in international organisations to suspend co-operation with Nicaragua.

The Sandino National Liberation Front and the Government of Nicaragua, the president noted, consider it their duty to wage tireless struggle for an end to bloodshed and for the establishment of peace without any prejudice to the principles of the revolution. To this end the Republic has put forward a series of initiatives aimed at depriving the USA of the false pretexts invented by it to justify its aggression, and also at creating a favourable climate for a political settlement of the existing problems.

Faced with the war of aggression waged by U.S.imperialism, Nicaragua has to strengthen its defences. Despite this, the government of the Republic announced a moratorium on puchases of some types of armaments. Our country, Daniel Ortega stressed, also advocates the withdrawal of foreign military advisers from the territory of Central America and the closing of that territory to foreign military exercises. It is necessary to put a freeze on arms imports into the countries of the region.

Stressing Nicaragua's readiness for a peaceful settlement of the conflict, the president characterised as a positive fact his recent meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, pointing out, however that Nicaragua did not expect quick results from it in view of the hostile stand of the White House.

Nicaragua has done everything within its power to invigorate the process of political settlement in Central America, the president stated. If the USA really has an interest in the success of the Contadora Group, it should return to the negotiating table with Nicaragua and make its contribution to the normalisation of relations between the two countries. Any question of interest to either side can be raised in the course of this dialogue.

Daniel Ortega emphasised that Nicaragua's peace initiatives enjoyed extensive support all over the world, in particular, in Latin America, which protests against Washington's aggressive policy as it ran counter to the vital interests of the peoples. [sentence as received]

CPSU MEDIA DELEGATION VISITS CUBA 21-26 FEB

PM010927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Under the Plan for Ties"]

[Text] Havana, 27 Feb -- Under the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], a delegation of party workers headed by V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, was in Cuba 21 through 26 February.

It exchanged experience of work on questions of party leadership of the mass information media.

During the visit, the delegation was received by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers.

The delegation was also received by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES OUTGOING COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR

PM010926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 27 February V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received E. Lopez Gomez, Colombian ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin, at his request, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home. A talk took place.

BRIEFS

CUBAN RECTORS CONFERENCE -- The third conference of rectors of cooperating higher educational establishments of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba opened in Kiev on 26 February. It was opened by Sofinskiy, USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education. Parkhomenko, Ukrainian minister of higher and secondary specialized education, delivered a welcoming speech. Arturo Rodriguez Perez, deputy minister of higher education of the Republic of Cuba, also delivered a speech at the morning session. The 2-day conference will discuss further improvements in cooperation between Soviet and Cuban specialists in the field of higher education. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Feb 85 AU]

EDITORIAL ON ELECTIONS PRAISES CHERNENKO

PM050907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Deputies of the People"]

[Excerpts] Soviets...This word has entered the language of all the world's people, and it is in the title of our country, the first worker and peasant state in history. Our people exercise the full extent of power through the soviets of people's deputies.

The 24 February elections to union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and the local soviets took the form of a nationwide celebration. The unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people, tested by life, won yet another great and glorious victory in the elections. The results of the voting vividly attest to Soviet people's universal support for the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who has earned the profound gratitude and respect of the entire people by his tireless and fruitful activity for the good of Soviet people, for the sake of peace on earth, and in the name of communism, was unanimously elected a deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state were unanimously elected deputies of the union republic supreme soviets.

To secure a sharp increase in labor productivity and the people's material well-being at the same time as a comprehensive flourishing of spiritual culture, to secure the full and general assertion of the social justice inherent in our system with its basic principle of "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor," these are the tasks set by the party to improve developed socialism. This is our paramount concern, both for today and tomorrow.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES CPSU CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRY

LD041309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tasks in further increasing the output and in improving the quality of goods produced at enterprises of the local industry have been discussed at a conference at the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted that thanks to the constant concern of the party and state and to the attention given by local party and administrative organs, this industry has experienced further development over the past few years.

Those taking part in the conference concentrated their main attention on a fuller use of the production potential, local raw materials, and second raw materials, and secondary materials. It was stressed that quality improvement still remains an extremely topical issue. Tasks facing the industry in speeding up the technical refurbishment of enterprises and in further improving the organization of production and management were examined. Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech at the conference.

KAPITONOV EXPRESSES THANKS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

PM041613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the PRAVDA editorial board:

Allow me, through your newspaper, to express profound gratitude to party, soviet, and public organizations, labor collectives, and foreign friends for the warm congratulations and good wishes in connection with my 70th birthday and the conferment of the Order of Lenin.

I. Kapitonov

GRISHIN, ARKHIPOV ADDRESS BANNER AWARD CEREMONY

PM041414 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 85 pp 1

[Unattributed report: "Vying with the Best"]

[Excerpts] A ceremonial meeting of the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv together with representatives of collectives of working people was held yesterday in the House of Unions Hall of Columns to mark the presentation of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee to the city of Moscow.

The meeting was opened by L.A. Borisov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The participants in the aktiv's meeting elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Muscovites learned with great enthusiasm the news that the capital, Kuybyshevskiy and Perovskiy Rayons, and many labor collectives have been adjudged winners by their results in the all-union socialist competition for successful fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1984 and have been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The floor was given to I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee, he said, have adjudged the city of Moscow, our motherland's capital, as one of the competition winners and have awarded it the Challenge Red Banner for high results achieved in the all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1984.

At the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, I.V. Arkhipov ardently and cordially congratulated the participants in the ceremonial meeting, and through them all working people in the city of Moscow, on the successes they have achieved and the lofty recognition of their labor.

To the accompaniment of tumultuous applause, I.V. Arkhipov presented to representatives of the city's working people the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee, awarded to Moscow for the successes scored in the 1984 socialist competition.

Muscovites welcomed with great enthusiasm, V.V. Grishin said, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee resolution awarding the Challenge Red Banner to Moscow in recognition of the high results achieved in the all-union socialist competition and for successfully fulfilling the plan for the city's economic and social development in 1984.

On behalf of the Moscow Party Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions, and the city Komsomol committee, V.V. Grishin expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for the lofty recognition of Muscovites' labor and of the contribution they have made to the fulfillment of targets for the fourth year of the 5-year plan, and also for their constant concern for the capital's development.

The lofty award, he went on, brings forth a new influx of creative energy and political and labor activeness among Muscovites. The deeds and thoughts of the capital's working people are focused on implementing the plans of the beloved Communist Party, with which Soviet people justly link all their thoughts, their labor, and the people's bright future.

The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, an outstanding politician and statesman, are engaged in extensive political and organizational work to strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might, enhance the Soviet people's prosperity, and safeguard world peace.

Moscow's working people, just as all Soviet people, wholly and fully approve the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. The current election campaign and the unanimous nomination of Comrade K.U. Chernenko and other leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state as candidate deputies for the union republic supreme soviets are a vivid demonstration of the monolithic unity of party and people.

In response to the party's concern for our society's comprehensive socioeconomic, political, and spiritual development, the capital's working people are stepping up the struggle to fulfill the targets for the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan and to enhance the efficiency of production and the quality of labor.

Muscovites' creative activeness was further stepped up in 1984, discipline, organization, and order in production strengthened, and there was widespread development of the patriotic movements "Honor and Glory According to Labor!", "40 Shockwork Labor Weeks in Honor of the Great Victory's 40th Anniversary," and other initiatives of high political and national economic significance. Over 40,000 front-ranking workers completed their personal 5-year plans and some 400,000 fulfilled the targets for the 5-year plan's first 4 years ahead of schedule.

Muscovites' selfless labor, their active participation in the socialist competition, and the purposeful organizational and political work by party, soviet, and public organizations and economic leaders ensured the successful fulfillment of the plan for 1984 and the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in all sectors of Moscow's economy.

The targets for above-plan labor productivity growth and additional reduction of output prime costs were exceeded in industry, transportation, and the construction industry.

Plan targets and pledges for enhancing the technical standards of output were exceeded; 230 shops and sections were comprehensively mechanized and automated; 400 automated lines and flow lines, over 1,800 robots, manipulators, and remote control systems, and 20,000 items of new equipment were commissioned; and 2,500 advanced technological processes were introduced. The economic savings from the introduction of new technology amounted to R200 million.

The collectives in transport and communications enterprises fulfilled their 1984 plans and socialist pledges ahead of schedule.

Moscow's construction workers fulfilled the annual plan for construction and installation works ahead of schedule, and 48 important national economic projects were commissioned. Much work was done by the collectives in scientific research institutes and in design and planning organizations.

The social program is being consistently implemented. Housing conditions improved for 300,000 Muscovites in 1984, and the population's real incomes increased. The volume of retail trade turnover and consumer services to the population also increased. There was further development of health services and culture.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee, having reviewed the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition in 1984, appraised highly the successes of the capital's labor collectives and adjudged as winners and awarded Challenge Red Banners, in addition to the city of Moscow, to Kuybyshevskiy and Perovskiy Rayons and a large number of enterprises in industry, transportation, the construction industry, the municipal services, consumer services, and scientific institutions in the capital.

V.V. Grishin congratulated the workers, engineers, technicians, scientific workers, and specialists in the collectives of enterprises and organizations adjudged winners in the 1984 socialist competition, and also all of Moscow's working people, on the successes they have scored and the award of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers. AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners, and expressed heartfelt gratitude to the labor collectives for their selfless labor in the 5-year plans's 4th year and the high results scored in the socialist competition.

The good work done by the majority of the city's enterprises last year, the speaker went on, has laid foundations for the achievement of higher results in 1985 and the successful completion of the 5-year plan as a whole. Nevertheless, much more work remains to be done for this purpose.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolutions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions, the capital's working people launched a widespread socialist competition from the very first days of this year to further boost the efficiency of production and the quality of labor. They are concentrating their efforts on rationalizing all links of production, increasing labor productivity, improving the quality of output produced, speeding up the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production, and improving the economic machinery. This has created conditions for successfully fulfilling the targets of the first month in the final year of the 5-year plan.

Following the example of production frontrankers and innovators, the capital has launched a mass workers movement aimed at completing personal 5-year targets for the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement. Over 5,000 teams and sections and more than 160,000 workers have pledged to fulfill the current year's targets by the 68th anniversary of the Great October.

While giving due credit to achievements we must, as the party teaches us, focus our attention mainly on unresolved questions, the persistent elimination of existing shortcomings, and the discovery of unutilized reserves.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee, V.V. Grishin stressed, have instructed the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic organs to analyze extensively and comprehensively the results of the last year's work and to elaborate and implement specific measures to eliminate existing shortcomings.

Moscow's working people have to resolve important and responsible tasks in 1985.

These tasks stem from the party's general ine, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions on key national economic problems contained in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo 15 November 1984 session. We must not only consolidate but also augment the positive developments in the city's economy.

The main directions in which the efforts by the capital's labor collectives must be channeled are contained in the plan for the city's comprehensive economic and social development in 1985 and the socialist pledges by Moscow's working people.

They envisage the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plan targets for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and the completion of the 5-year plan for the volume of production of industrial output by the 68th anniversary of the Great October. It is planned to raise labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan target and achieve an additional reduction of the prime costs of output, shipments, and operations of at least 1.2 percent compared with last year's level.

In order to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the 1985 plan and the 5-year plan targets it is necessary to ensure good production organization in all enterprises, strictly observe plan, technological, and labor discipline, and improve the forms and methods of economic leadership. It is necessary to do active work on seeking and commissioning internal economic reserves and potential and to prevent a slackening of effort in labor. It is necessary to direct the organizational and political work of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations toward this and to mobilize labor collectives.

It is necessary everywhere to draw the correct conclusions from shortcomings in work last year and at the beginning of this year. It is important that party, soviet, and public organizations and all labor collectives intensify the struggle to ensure that there are no laggard enterprises, scientific research institutes, design bureaus, or construction sites in Moscow. It is necessary to try to ensure that the plan targets are fulfilled every day, by every labor collective, at every work place. For this it is necessary to make full use of working people's creative activeness, to develop more widely the movement for the elaboration, adoption, and fulfillment of strenuous counterplans, and to ensure the development of socialist competition for a fitting greeting from the 27th CPSU Congress and the successful completion of the 5-year plan.

In industry it is necessary to increase production volumes and to strive for this chiefly through the preferential growth of labor products. Attention is to be devoted to the production of output meeting the most modern requirements, to the production of machine tools and equipment with program control, automation equipment, computer equipment, industrial robots, and manipulators, the creation of rotary conveyor lines, the assimilation of flexible and resource-saving technologies, and the translation to fully mechanized shops and enterprises and to automated production management.

For this it is necessary to develop in every possible way the production of electronic equipment, machine building, and instrument making. In this direction it is necessary to resolutely enhance the role of scientific establishments and design bureaus and to link science and production in every possible way.

It is necessary to strive for the efficient use of the tremendous production potential we have created and of fixed capital, to commission new equipment more quickly, and to ensure the startup of newly commissioned production capacities.

Enhancing the shift coefficient of the working of equipment in the chief production process is an important task.

Party raykoms and party, trade union, and economic organizations must ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the set plan and the pledges adopted for saving material, fuel, and energy resources. It is necessary to create in all sectors of physical production an above-plan economies fund and to ensure that work is carried out for at least 2 days using the materials, fuel, and electricity saved. On this basis a reduction in prime production costs of at least 0.4 percent against the plan is to be achieved.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the broad introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production are an indispensable condition for the further development of the city's economy. It is necessary to activate work on the modernization and retooling of enterprises, on comprehensive mechanization and automation, and on the assimilation of highly productive equipment, and, on this basis, to secure a substantial reduction in the number of workers engaged in manual labor.

It is necessary to enhance the efficiency and quality of capital construction. For this it is necessary to strive in every possible way to intensify construction production and enhance the industrialization of construction on the basis of using new materials and standardized products and structures. The chief issue here is to ensure the balanced working of all sections of the city's construction process, concentrate material, technical, and labor resources on the most important projects nearing completion, and achieve the on-schedule commissioning of all the planned production, cultural, and consumer projects and apartment blocks. Together with architects, constructions workers must improve the architectural expressiveness of the areas being developed.

The party gorkom recently approved the initiative of a number of Moscow city construction organizations and enterprises to reduce construction times, to accelerate the commissioning of enterprises in food sectors of industry and enterprises producing consumer goods, and to start up their production capacities ahead of schedule.

Party, trade union, and Kosmomol organizations and economic leaders of construction sites, planning organizations, construction materials industry and construction industry enterprises, operating organizations, and client enterprises must carry out the necessary organizational work for the broad dissemination of this initiative.

Production of high-quality consumer goods is to be considerably expanded this year. All the city's enterprises must join in producing them, and the production volume of the goods must amount to not less than 8-10 percent of total output.

It is necessary to improve the work of all forms of transport and ensure uninterrupted services for sectors of the national economy and the population. Moscow railroad workers must reduce by 1 hour the idle time of cars during freight operations, make rational use of the holding and carrying capacities of rolling stock, and better repair cars and containers jointly with enterprises and organizations. It is important to make more efficient use of motor transport and to increase the duration of its work.

It is necessary to raise the standard of organization of trade and public catering and achieve the broad dissemination of convenient and progressive forms of service for the population. More ordering desks and reception centers are to be set up in plants, factories, and establishments. Working people's requirements for all kinds of services are to be satisfied more fully.

The party urges all Soviet people to work in such a way that every workday in 1985 becomes a day of shock labor and to develop nationwide socialist competition in every possible way for the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Moscow city party organization, the capital's soviets, trade unions, Komsomol, and labor collectives have good traditions, chief among which are persistent work to implement party policy and CPSU Central Committee decisions and high responsibility for the assigned task. It is necessary to cherish and augment these traditions and perform all work so that Moscow always sets the country an example in everything and so that Muscovites continue to march in the front ranks of the struggle to fulfill the Communist Party's plans.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that Moscow's working people and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations will respond to the party's concern and the award of CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner to Moscow, its rayons, and labor collectives by developing socialist competition still more widely for a fitting greetings for the 27th CPSU Congress and the fulfillment of the plans for this year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and will achieve new successes in fulfilling the Communist Party's majestic creative plans.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON CONSTRUCTION

PM041516 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of leaders of the Moscow Gorispolkom, the main construction administrations, and a number of ministries and department together with directors of industrial enterprises, was held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday. G.N. Kaminskiy, chief of the Main Administration of Industrial Construction, delivered a report.

The conference examined the results of the industrial construction plan fulfillment in 1984 and the tasks as regards ensuring the commissioning of projects for industrial production purposes and the most important national economic capacities in 1985.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. I.D. Pisarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the conference's work.

SOCIAL JUSTICE UNDER SOCIALISM REVIEWED

PM041137 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 85 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Mashentsev article under the rubric "Following the Course of Improving Developed Socialism": "According to the Laws of Social Justice"]

[Excerpt] Marxism-Leninism links complete social equality and full social justice with the building of a communist society in which labor will cease to be just the means of life and will become the prime requirement of life, when, together with the all-around development of people, production forces will increase, all sources of social wealth will begin to flow fully, and the great principle of "From each according to his abilities to each according to his needs" will be implemented.

Our path toward a communist society passes via the historically lengthy period of improving developed socialism. Today we are at the beginning of that period. We have to pass through it before the stages of direct communist building become a reality. Naturally, as the developed socialist society improves and in accordance with the development of production forces and production relations, the deepening of the processes of formation of a classless socialist society, the growth in people's education and culture, and the broad development of collectivist principles in all spheres of life, the more fully and perceptibly will the principle of social justice be realized, too.

In a socialist society the basic principle of social justice is the principle "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor." Given the level of development reached, it is distribution according to labor that meets the interests of society and of our progression forward.

Under socialism, differences in the nature and conditions of labor are maintained. Society still cannot provide all workers with the kind of equipment that equalizes their productive potentials and that permits all man's creative potentialities to be fully realized. There are differences in people's skill, intellect, and abilities. Moreover, they treat their duties in different ways: Some work very conscientiously, others are lazy, take an irresponsible attitude to work, and work in slipshod fashion. The results of their labor are by no means identical. Consequently, the labor is not rewarded in identical fashion. For this reason the principle "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor" is the fundamental basis of social justice under socialism. The interests of society require this principle to be sacredly observed, protected, and developed, for otherwise the socialist economy, the people's well-being, and the building of communism will be harmed. V.I. Lenin pointed out that distribution is a method, a tool, and a means for increasing production. The socialist concept of justice is linked with this orientation toward the interests of society and the recognition of their priority.

Consistently implementing the principle of social justice, the CPSU and the Soviet state attach special significance to the struggle against leveling and also against the desire to live beyond one's means. This is only natural: The socialist concept of justice has nothing to do with [wage] leveling, nor with socially unjustified differences in consumption.

So what is [wage] leveling? It is essentially connivance at slackers, truants, and shoddy workers who try to live comfortably at the expense of those who put all their effort into their work. At a number of enterprises, for example, bonuses are often issued equally to the production frontrunner and the negligent, laggard worker alike. However, justice demands that the measure of incentive and the measure of labor be closely linked. Everyone who works conscientiously has the right to expect that he will be guaranteed appreciable advantages both in pay and in distribution of housing, travel passes, and other social benefits.

Socialism presupposes that a person gives to society as much as he received from society: strictly commensurate values. If this is not so, if the conscientious worker loses out and the slacker is favored, the interests of society are harmed. Such deviations from the principle of social justice have an adverse effect on the psychology and moral state of honest workers and lead to a decline in their labor activeness and production indicators.

And what about the desire to live beyond one's means? It essentially leads to occurrences of parasitism with all its amoral, and at times criminal, essence. In this soil flourish bribery, speculation, squandering, and embezzlement of socialist property, and abuses of office. People who strive to arrange, and who have become proficient at arranging, their own prosperity at the expense of others and at the expense of society are still not extinct.

A resolute and uncompromising struggle is being waged against these phenomena that offend the dignity and conscience of Soviet people. The party's task is clear: to put an end to them. This line is fervently approved and wholly supported by our people.

It is vitally necessary to improve the system of material and moral incentives and distribution relations. The task is to ensure that pay is strictly dependent on the results of labor and on its productivity and conditions. Those achieving the best results should have the biggest reward, and those who work badly should be prepared not for a better nor even the same lifestyle, but indeed a worse life.

Currently at many enterprises the contract form of labor organization and remuneration is being actively introduced and a shift toward financial autonomy is being implemented. In a team working on the job schedule system, the basis for distribution is no longer the isolated or solitary labor of workers, but the joint, collective end results; taking account naturally of each person's specific contribution. This assists the development and consolidation of collectivist principles in society's life and educates people in the spirit of collectivism, friendship, and comradeship.

However, it is not only according to labor and its quantity and quality that benefits are distributed in socialist society. Working people receive some of these benefits from the social consumption funds that are used to satisfy collective social needs and some individual social needs. As is known, the upkeep of general education schools, higher and secondary special educational institutions, vocational and technical schools, hospitals, polyclinics, libraries, and preschool and health establishments is ensured by public funds and pensions, allowances, and stipends are paid out of public funds.

These funds play a very important role. On the basis of them many spiritual interests and also children's upbringing, health care, and educational requirements are satisfied. Every worker's and employee's family receives, on average, 24 percent of its total income from these funds, and every peasant's family receives around 20 percent from this source. Thanks to the social consumption funds, greater equality of conditions is ensured for the development of the individual irrespective of his affiliation to any particular social group, family composition, or income level.

Social consumption funds in our country are increasing year by year. In the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan Soviet people received R139.5 billion from them, or R4.7 billion more than in 1983. The average monthly wage of workers and employees amounted to R185 in 1984, but taking account of payments and benefits from social funds it totaled R260.

However, in the distribution of social funds, justice must also be observed: A person's real need for appropriate benefits and the way in which he works must be considered.

It is a simple truth that to live better we must work better. "The standard and quality of life in our society," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his election speech, "are improving year by year, exactly in proportion to how our work improves: no more and no less."

Of course, the concept of living better does not come down merely to a higher standard of consumption. After all, a person's life in socialist society is not shaped from material benefits alone, but from a whole range of spiritual, moral, and psychological values.

Work has become more interesting, an atmosphere of friendship and comradeship has been created in the collective, proper public order is being maintained in city and town, there are opportunities there for full use of free time, and the necessary level of services to the population has been achieved: all these are components of the living standard, and it is on all this that our mood and our well-being depend.

The consistent embodiment of the main principle of socialism therefore concerns not only its second part ("to each according to his labor"), but also the first part ("from each according to his abilities"). The state and its organs are called on not just to strictly monitor the measure of labor and the measure of consumption, but also to display constant concern in order to provide working people with the conditions necessary to reveal and apply their abilities. This is also required by social justice. The main and essentially inexhaustible reserve for the now essential acceleration of the country's economic development lies in people who work in an interested and conscious fashion.

Finally, social justice in conditions of developed socialism is displayed both in equality of rights, and in equality of duties of all citizens, which is fundamentally important. The party and the Soviet state display constant concern to see that justice triumphs both in the sphere of production and consumption, and in the selection and placement of cadres, the administration of all domestic forms. The laws adopted in recent years on the basis of the new USSR Constitution, especially the Law on Labor Collectives, make it possible to increasingly involve working people in managing the affairs of society and state and promote the firm establishment of justice to an increasingly great degree in the political sphere.

The material base for realizing the principle of social justice is naturally the high results of social production. After all, it is only on the basis of these that it is possible to transform working conditions, ensure the necessary level of income and a full supply of goods, expand the construction of housing, children's and medical establishments, cultural and sports facilities, and so forth. For this reason the efforts of the party and people are being concentrated on improving the effectiveness of the national economy, intensifying all its sectors, securing the full utilization of the production potential created in the country, and ruling out losses of labor, raw materials, and semimanufactures. At the same time it is important to improve the spiritual potential of the society of developed socialism, improve people's upbringing, and raise the level of their education and culture, including the standard of judicious consumption.

The road toward ensuring that all aspects of Soviet people's lives accord fully with the ideals of socialism is as practice shows, difficult and requires considerable efforts and time. There are many problems to be resolved on this road, shortcomings to be combated, and narrow-mindedness to be overcome. The CPSU assesses in a pointed and principled manner every phenomenon of public life, which deviates from the principle of social justice. In this painstaking work, it meets the unanimous support of our entire people.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET TO HOLD SESSION 27 MAR

AU041059 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to convene the 1st session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation on 27 March 1985 in Kiev.

V. Shevchenko, deputy chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Kiev city, 27 February 1985.

TALYZIN PRESENTS STATE AWARD TO BELORUSSIAN SSR

LD041823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] The Belorussian SSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee for attaining high results in all-union socialist competition and for the successful fulfillment of the 1984 State Socioeconomic Development Plan.

The banner was presented to the republic today at a meeting of party, local authority, trade union, and Komsomol activists, and of representatives of the working people of Belorussia by Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers, gave an assurance that in response to the award of the motherland, the working people of the republic would do everything to ensure the successful implementation of the party's tasks.

RYABOV, SHEVARDNADZE ATTEND GEORGIAN CP MEETING

LD021259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Summary] Georgian industry produced almost R280 million worth of goods last year, winning a Challenge Banner for victory in socialist competition at a meeting of the Georgian party and economic aktiv today, Comrade Ryabov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, presented the banner to the republic.

Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and other speakers, noted that the labor victory was proof of the high intensity of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans and obligations of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

An above-plan increase in labor productivity of 1 percent and a 0.5 percent reduction in costs were pledged.

NEW UZBEK CENTRAL STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

WA281500 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 13 February carries on page 1 a decree of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium naming Mirzakir Kamilovich Sadykov to the post of chief of the Uzbek SSR Central Statistics Administration. Page 4 of the same issue carries a brief announcement under the rubric "Chronicle" that the former occupant of the post, Shukurulla Rakhmatovich Mirsaidov, has been relieved of his duties in connection with transfer to other work. (Note: Mirsaidov was appointed to the post of chief, Uzbek Central Statistics Administration on 10 January 1984. Notification of this was published in PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 11 January 1984, p 1)

VOZHKOD BANK IN ZURICH TO GO INTO LIQUIDATION

AU011310 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1240 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Zurich -- Owing to massive losses in its gold and foreign exchange dealings the Soviet Vozkhod Commercial Bank in Zurich is to go into liquidation. This was announced by the director of the Swiss Banks Commission in Bern.

The Vozkhod bank will be taken over by one of its major shareholders, the Russian Foreign Trade Bank. The institute was one of the USSR's most important instruments in its gold sales to the West.

CPSU SENDS PRAISE FOR CHEMICAL PLANT OPENINGS

LD012152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The construction and handing over of complexes for producing synthetic ammonia and carbomide have been completed at the Gorlovka Stirol and Dneprodzerzhinsk Azot Production Associations, as well as the Odessa port works. The CPSU Central Committee has congratulated those who took part in the construction of the complexes.

The new capacities, created on a modern technical basis, says the message, will make it possible to increase the production of fertilizers significantly and to raise labor productivity at their enterprises. The experience in constructing chemical facilities y concentrating effort and resources on key building projects, which has been gained in the Ukraine, and combining assembly, adjustment, and start-up work, which made it possible to reduce the normative construction time and to fulfill successfully the socialist pledges adopted for 1984, deserve approval and wide dissemination.

The CPSU Central Committee expressed its belief that the collectives of construction and operating workers will meet the 27th party congress with new labor victories.

INCREASING GAS EXTRACTION RATE IN SIBERIA NOTED

LD042012 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Tyumen March 4 TASS -- The rate of gas extraction at fields in the north of Western Siberia has reached a billion cubic metres a day. As was stated by the chief engineer of the association "Tyumengasprom" Yuriy Topchev, this record result was achieved earlier than planned.

He said that the region's gas industry workers needed 15 years to reach a daily output of 500 million cubic metres of gas and then only four years to double this figure.

In 1984 the output of natural gas in the USSR reached 587 billion cubic metres. Western Siberia accounted for more than 320 billion of them. This year the USSR intends to increase gas extraction to 632 billion cubic metres with Siberia accounting for the entire increment.

A powerful system of trunk pipelines carries the gas to the Urals, the central and western areas of the USSR and to CEMA countries. An export gas pipeline, 4,451 kilometres in length went into service in January 1984 and brings Soviet gas to many countries of Western Europe.

The gas deposits are situated near the Arctic Circle in areas with extreme conditions -- marshy tundra, absence of roads and very cold winters with the temperature often dropping as low as 50 degrees centigrade below zero. Nadym and Novy Urengoy, towns with a population of 50,000 each, have been built there. Power transmission lines, hundreds of kilometres of roads with a concrete surface and a railway 1,500 kilometres in length have been built from Tyumen to the gas fields.

The Urengoy deposit, considered to be the biggest in the world, is to reach design capacity in the coming years. Preparatory work has been started at Yamburg, another giant field situated to the north of Urengoy, 150 kilometres beyond the Arctic Circle.

It is to ensure virtually the entire increment of gas extraction in the 12th Five-Year-Plan period (1986-1990). But it will be even more difficult to work it than Urengoy. Yamburg is in the Arctic zone with a still harsher climate. Still, this deposit will start producing gas on a commercial scale in 1986. Just like in the case of Urengoy a multi-threat system of gas pipelines to the central areas of the country will be built from Yamburg.

After Yamburg will come the turn of gas deposits situated even further to the north.

SNOW BLOCKS AIR TRAFFIC ON SAKHALIN ISLAND

OW011241 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0950 GMT 1 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Feoktistov video report from Sakhalin]

[Text] Not for a long time now have we experienced such a simultaneous onslaught of unfavorable and particularly dangerous meteorological conditions like the ones during the last week of February. Two cyclones in a row, one more powerful than the other, brought two or even three times the monthly norm of snow in some places in just 2 days.

The many-meters-thick snowdrifts cut roads, and dozens of population centers and livestock breeding farms have been isolated from the main centers while seaports have been blocked by ice or particularly dangerous high seas. Airports have been closed and trains have been imprisoned by snow, derailed, or overturned by thousands of tons of avalanche snow on particularly difficult stretches of the Sakhalin railroad.

Despite these conditions, the people of Sakhalin have not flinched or retreated. Party, soviet, and economic organizations, the oblast staff for fighting natural calamities, as well as the population of the island oblast have organized the protection and normal operation of vitally important national economic facilities in an operational and friendly way and have taken all necessary measures to prevent the loss of human lives and insure the uninterrupted work of municipal services.

Presently, as we say the weather on the island is normal. Elimination of the consequences of the February cyclones is continuing. Weak links in the generally well organized system of combating natural calamities are being removed, and strict measures are being taken against those economic [khozyaystvennyy] leaders who were sluggish or inflexible and even careless during the extreme weather situation.

CPSU'S LEADING ROLE IN ARMED FORCES VIEWED

PM041509 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Article by Marshal of Aviation S. Rudenko: "The Party Is Our Military Commander"]

[Excerpts] However, many years may have passed since the Great Patriotic War, people do not and will not forget it, because the struggle against Hitlerite fascism was on such a large scale, and the world wide historical significance of the victory secured was so great. Equally great was feat of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, which defended their motherland and the gains of socialism in the cruel battle against Hitler's hordes, liberated the peoples from fascist barbarism, and saved world civilization.

Where did our Army and Navy, our war heroes -- infantrymen, tankmen, artillerymen, airmen, seamen -- find the titanic strength for the struggle against a strong, well armed army? They found it in their indissoluble links, their unbreakable unity with the people, in the party's wise leadership. The party, armed with Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland, was the main commander [polkovodets] of the Armed Forces, the inspirer and organizer, the creator of victory.

Lenin's party appeared before the country and the people as a warring, fighting party. In accordance with the demands of wartime it restructured its ranks, changed its forms and methods of work, and instituted a number of emergency party and state organs. The State Defense Committee, created 30 June 1941, headed by I.V. Stalin, general secretary of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), concentrated the fullness of state powers in its hands. The party Central Committee and its organs, the Politburo, the Organizational Bureau, and the Secretariat, resolved all the questions of principle in the military-political military, economic, and foreign policy spheres.

The motherland's fate depended first and foremost on combat might, on the staunchness and combat activeness of the Armed Forces. Naturally the party placed military-organizational and military mobilization work in the foreground. It was necessary to strengthen the Army and Navy, increase troop numbers, and provided them with weapons and combat hardware. The task was resolved under the party's leadership.

The party was the people's political leader, the wise leader of the Armed Forces. We owe it to the party that the armed struggle against fascist Germany and militarist Japan culminated in the great victory.

Our Communist Party is to this day the main commander of the Army and Navy. Its leadership of the Armed Forces is the fundamental basis of Soviet military buildup. At the present stage the party's leading and guiding role in the Armed Forces is steadily growing. This is a natural process arising from the complexity and tension of the present-day international situation, the intensification of the danger of American imperialism's unleashing a world nuclear war, and the party's ensuring great responsibility for the reliable defense of socialism's gains. It also arises from the increased scale of military matters today, the increased complexity of the organizational structure and technical equipment of troops and naval forces, and the need for further creative development of Soviet military science and military art in line with present-day requirements, as well as the broadening and deepening of the Soviet Armed Forces' international tasks, and, of course, the increase in the role of the morale factor in increasing and maintaining high combat readiness and combat capability in the Army and naval forces.

Servicemen in the Armed Forces are constantly aware of the party's fatherly concern and the guiding influence of its Central Committee on the resolution of tasks of military building. "Soviet people," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his speech to voters, "may be confident that the party and state have done and will do everything to ensure that our Armed Fordes can reliably safeguard the people's peaceful life and to ensure that the country's defense capability is always at the necessary level."

The party's concern for the Armed Forces and for strengthening the country's defense capability inspires servicemen and calls them to selfless military labor and the attainment of great heights in the socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 40th anniversary of victory and the 27th party congress.

Today, as in the war years, we Soviet servicemen direct our best thoughts and feelings toward the Leninist party. Its tried and tested leadership is a reliable guarantee that the USSR Armed Forces will continue to fulfill with honor their historic mission of vigilantly safeguarding the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor and security and th e great gains of socialism.

GENERAL ADDRESSES DIPLOMATS ON WORLD WAR II

LD042120 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- The victory over Nazi Germany and its allies in World War II has been won by the joint efforts of the member countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition -- the USSR, Britain, the U.S., France, China and others. This has been underlined by the Director of the Instritue of Military History, Vice-President of the International Association of Military Historians, Lieutenant General Pavel Zhilin who spoke today at a meeting with the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Moscow which was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory.

Pavel Zhilin pointed out the selfless struggle of the troops and guerrilla detachments primarily of Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. The patriots of Bulgaria, Albania and Hungary, resistance fighters and anti-fascists in many countries, including Germany itself. It was a joint victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, of the national liberation forces, with the Soviet Union making a decisive contribution to it, P. Zhilin stressed.

P. Zhilin added that 61 countries whose population accounted for three fourths of the world population had been drawn into the war. However, the Soviet-German front was the main theatre of combat operations, he stressed. It is at that front that from 72 to 75 percent of German troops were concentrated from the beginning and to the end of the war. In June 1944 239 German divisions were deployed at the Soviet-German front and only 85 divisions at other fronts.

The Soviet Army directly helped to save European and Asian nations from the German and Japanese occupation. It liberated 11 countries.

Touching upon the problem of lend-lease P. Zhilin said that the Soviet Union had always pointed out its importance and had expressed gratitude to the American people for the assistance. However, the USSR is against the overstatement of its role. The lend-lease aid amounted to only 4 percent of the Soviet military production, he said. Apart from it, the aid began to come not in 1941-1942 when the county needed it most, but in the second half of 1943, when Soviet economy fully suppled the USSR Armed Forces with all they needed.